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THE FORMAL INDUCTION OF THE NEW CHIEF RABBI OF THE UNITED HEBREW CONGREGATIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE: THE INSTALLATION OF DR. JOSEPH H. HERTZ, IN THE DUKE STREET SYNAGOGUE.

Dr. Joseph Hermann Hertz, the new Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, was installed on April 14 in the Duke Street Synagogue, the Cathedral-Synagogue of Anglo-Jewry. On the reading-platform were clergy of various synagogues in London and the Provinces. On either side of the Ark sat the heads of the Beth Din, the Spanish and Portuguese congregations, the Federation of Synagogues and the West London Synagogue of British Jews. In the body of the Synagogue were many Jews prominent in this country, including Lord Swaythling, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir Charles Henry, Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Sir Herbert Cohen, and Sir Adolph Tuck. Gentile interest in the installation was represented by, amongst others, the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs, who attended in state; Lord Rosebery; and Lord Crewe. In the drawing are seen (from left to right) the City Marshal; Sheriff Cooper; Sir Herbert Cohen; Sir David Burnett, the Lord Mayor; Lord Rothschild; and Sheriff Bower. The Chief Rabbi is seen behind the figure of Sir Herbert Cohen.—(DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.)

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TO THE CONTINENT

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"CÆSAR AND CLEOPATRA," AT DRURY LANE.

IN the season of retrospect and farewell which Mr. Forbes-Robertson is giving at Drury Lane, he has now reached one of the curiosities of his management—that mixture of burlesque history and didacticism, of satire and rhetoric, of stirring situations and comic irreverence which Mr. Bernard Shaw asks us to accept as a drama of the relations of Cæsar and Cleopatra. Last Monday night the play was revived in somewhat altered form, the scene of the meeting of the protagonists under the shadow of the Sphinx being omitted, and a brand-new prologue being introduced, in which the Egyptian sun-god Ra is sent on to deliver a characteristically Shavian discourse. Cæsar is made out in this speech as the reformer who sought to check his country's pursuit of a career of mere military conquest, and set her in the path of a new and wiser imperialism. Comparisons are instituted between Roman rule and British rule, and English folk are warned that the net of their Empire is stretched over too wide an area for good government to be assured. Horrid possibilities are hinted at, the while the author pokes fun about less exalted subjects, such as the starched fronts of men's evening-dress and the low-necked dresses worn by "alluring" women. There was applause after the diatribe, and Ra, whom Mr. Grendon Bentley represented with happy mock-dignity, objected to the applause, to be rewarded by a good deal of laughter. Then followed the play proper—so perverse, so ingenious, so very nearly persuasive, and yet so exasperating. Thanks to the zeal of Mr. Forbes-Robertson and Miss Gertrude Elliott, its lurking sentiment is made to appear no less than its uncompromising logic and its note of travesty. The Cæsar is endowed with benign charm, and talks State-Socialism with a grace that might be called classical. The Cleopatra is the most winsome though kittenish of child-coquettes. And an adequate cast works hard under its leaders to give full value to the author's every quip and stroke of irony. Fortunately, amidst all his daring reconstruction of history, Mr. Shaw never forgets to appeal to his audience's sense of fun, with the result that whether his portraits of Cæsar and Cleopatra are accepted or not, the dialogue assigned to them and their companions, and the scenes—alternately grotesque and impressive—in which they figure, constitute a very dexterously managed entertainment. More and more surely, "G. B. S." seems extending his vogue. Even the most commercial of playwrights could not do more than he did last Monday—fill the huge auditorium of Drury Lane till there was not a corner unoccupied.

(*Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.*)

HOW ICEBERGS RAISE THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SEA.

(*See Illustrations on other Pages.*)

SOME further elucidation of the apparent paradox that an iceberg causes the temperature of the sea to rise (a fact mentioned under our double-page of illustrations of the subject) will, no doubt, be interesting to our readers. We may quote from the "Report on the Influence of Icebergs and Land on the Temperature of the Sea," by H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., F.R.S., Professor of Physics at McGill University, Montreal. Professor Barnes recently studied the question, with the aid of a micro-thermometer, on sea-trips in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off the coast of Labrador, and across the Atlantic. His report has been published by the Canadian Government.

"The explanation of the warming influence of an iceberg," he writes, "can be understood from the following: Consider an iceberg, which is always composed of fresh-water ice, floating in the salt water of the sea. It produces, by its melting, fresh water, which is carried downward by the convective action of the inflowing salt water. . . . The surface water, however, has no tendency to sink on account of its horizontal motion. In consequence of this, all the heat radiated from the sun and sky, which is absorbed in this water, accumulates, and is not dispersed by the sea-water movements. The wind stirs up the waves, but this action does not extend very deep. It is only by the convective circulation that the sun's heat is distributed to a greater depth. In this way the water around the berg becomes warmer than the surrounding sea-temperature, and produces the rise of temperature always observed first on approaching an iceberg.

"The popular belief is that ice cools the water, but the cooling action of an iceberg is enormously less than the accumulative heating action of radiation on the surface of the sea. It is true that the presence of colder currents are told by the fall of temperature, but this does not mean that an iceberg is in the immediate neighbourhood. It merely means that ice may be expected. The actual effect of an iceberg is to produce a rising temperature in its immediate vicinity.

"Icebergs may be approached without showing any cooling effect at all, but only a rise; on the other hand, a cooling effect may be observed after the rise, but this is not due to the direct action of the ice, but to the fact that the iceberg is being carried along by a more rapid current and therefore a cooler current. The cooler current would have been met with had no ice been about. Only one thing is inseparably connected with the action of the ice, and that is the rise of temperature.

"Contradictory as these conclusions may seem, they are accounted for on sufficient grounds, quite apart from the facts revealed through the charts and diagrams."

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

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PARLIAMENT.

DURING the discussion on the Bill brought forward by Mr. Sandys and seconded by Sir C. Rose, a Liberal, imposing liability on all young men to serve in the Territorial Force, the House of Commons showed its consciousness of being engaged in the consideration of a vital subject. The question of compulsion was debated in a practical, open-minded manner, which was free, on the whole, from Party prejudice, and which indicated that the idea of national training had made progress. A Labour Member's suggestion that the measure was disguised conscription was repudiated, even by the Secretary for War, who, while standing by the voluntary system, advised its supporters to make sure of their ground. Colonel Seely admitted, with respect to the Territorial Force, that there had been a failure of achievement; but spoke as if the existing system could yet be made a success. His tone produced a disturbing impression, and Mr. Bonar Law, in a grave, brief speech, emphasised the responsibility which lay upon him. As the Speaker withheld his assent from the closure, the Bill was talked out by a Unionist Member, but the subject remains alive. A great deal more time than was expected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been taken by the Bill, rendered necessary by the decision in the Gibson Bowles case, for the provisional collection of taxes sanctioned by Budget resolution. Mr. Gibson Bowles's extra-Parliamentary little finger has proved mightier than the hand of most men in Parliament, and has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the Government programme. The Bill in charge of the Chancellor was much criticised, and, in several points, stoutly opposed by a section of Unionists (among whom Mr. Cassel was conspicuous), who contended that it went beyond the usage which, before the decision in the Bowles case, governed the collection of taxes. According to Mr. T. M. Healy, who joined in the criticism, the Government were trying to "decant the British Constitution" into a clause. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, unlike many of his friends, was at first sympathetic, and defended, indeed, the application of the Bill to new taxes. The exclusion of new taxes, however, was proposed by a Liberal Member, who found support on both sides, and in consequence of the success of the amendment, which was accepted by the Government, and carried by a large majority, Mr. Chamberlain's attitude to the Bill was changed. The battle on this measure, so far as the Opposition were concerned, was merely a soldiers' battle, the resistance being led and maintained by back-benchmen who, if they did not display dash and brilliancy, showed much ingenuity and doggedness. Meantime precautionary measures are being taken by a section of the Government supporters with the view of meeting the peril of snap divisions. This peril has got on the nerves of many Liberals, and instead of entrusting their safety to the Whips, they have been holding meetings to see what they can do for themselves.

OUR FASHION SUPPLEMENT.

FEMININE readers of *The Illustrated London News*, who are, we make no doubt, extremely numerous, will be interested in the Woman's Supplement which forms a new feature of our paper this week. It may be said to embody the fashion-plate in its newest and most artistic form. The subjects illustrated include very exquisite restaurant-gowns, as seen at the Savoy, showing the vivid colours and graceful lines of the spring dresses for the new season. The designs, of course, emanate, as usual, from Paris, the capital of fashion. We may add that other similar Supplements will occasionally be given with future issues of this paper.

POPE PIUS X.

(*See Supplement.*)

WITH this week's issue we present a portrait of Pope Pius X. Giuseppe Sarto, son of a carpenter, won his way to the throne of St. Peter by qualities characteristic of the pastor rather than of the theologian or the ecclesiastical statesman. This fact brought him nearer in public imagination both to the fisherman of Galilee and to the multitude of his own flock, and speedily won him widespread esteem. He was born at Riese on June 2, 1835, and was educated at the Diocesan Seminary of Padua. After his ordination in 1858 he was a parish priest for seventeen years, until, in 1875, he became Episcopal Chancellor of the Diocese of Treviso. Later, he was Spiritual Director and Examiner in the Seminary, and Vicar of the Chapter of the Cathedral of Treviso. From 1884 to 1893 he was Bishop of Mantua. In the latter year he became a Cardinal and Patriarch of Venice. He was elected Pope, in succession to Leo XIII., on Aug. 4, 1903, being the 259th Roman Pontiff. The chief event in ecclesiastical history during his tenure of the Papal Chair has been the separation of Church and State in France.

THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF SPAIN: OUR SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.

(*Exclusive to "The Illustrated London News," which holds the British Copyright.*)

WE have particular satisfaction in publishing, as a Supplement to this issue, the only photograph showing the attempt made to assassinate the King of Spain in Madrid on Sunday, April 13, as his Majesty was riding back from the swearing-in of recruits. The photograph is, of course, very remarkable in itself, but we feel that it must be of very special interest to our readers, for it will be remembered that *The Illustrated London News* was the first paper to publish the famous photograph, taken at the moment of the explosion, of the Madrid bomb-outrage at the time of King Alfonso's wedding. That photograph, we may say without wishing to boast unduly, created a sensation; the photograph given in this number should cause at least equal stir. *The Illustrated London News* has purchased the exclusive British copyright of it.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

AFTER THE TAKING OF ADRIANOPLE: BULGARIAN AND SERVIAN SOLDIERS GUARDING THE ENTRANCE TO A MOSQUE.

SEEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE ENTRY OF THE VICTORIOUS BULGARIANS AND SERVIANS INTO ADRIANOPLE, TURKEY'S SO-CALLED PORT ARTHUR: A TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Photo. Sarajevo Tekstnoff.

AFTER THE BATTLE: MEN ENGAGED IN SEARCHING THE DEAD ON THE FIELD NEAR ADRIANOPLE.

On another page in this issue will be found a number of very interesting photographs, taken at Adrianople after the surrender, and showing some of the city's more important defences and guns.

Photo. Topical.

THE MOST CURIOUS MOTOR-CAR EVER SEEN AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE: THE MINIATURE CADILLAC FOR PRINCE OLAF OF NORWAY.

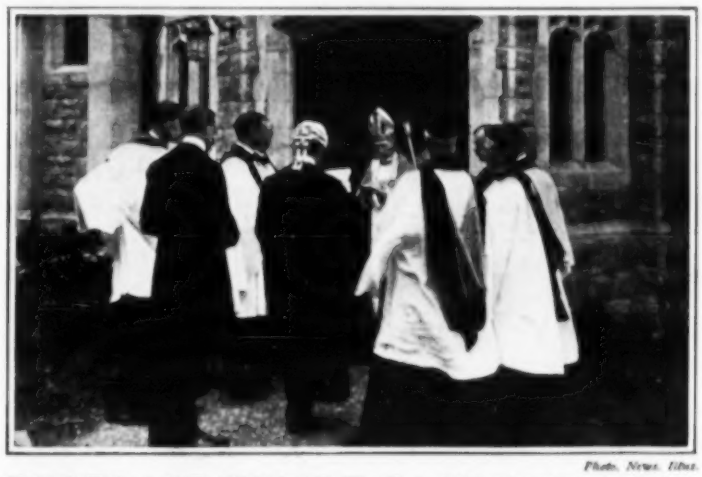


Photo. News Illus.

CONSECRATING A NEW CHURCH SET UP AT A COST OF £10,000: THE BISHOP OF LONDON AT THE DOOR OF ST. PETER'S, HARROW.

With regard to the first of these two photographs, it should be said that the car shown is Queen Alexandra's Christmas present to Prince Olaf of Norway, and it is claimed for it that it is the smallest practical motor-car in the world. It was delivered at Marlborough House the other day, and is being despatched to Norway this week. At its highest point, it is two feet from the ground; it has a wheel base of five feet; it weighs 3¼ cwt.; it is geared down to seven miles an hour; and it is seated for two small children as well as having a dicky on which a very small child might sit. It is driven by the self-starting device fitted to Cadillac motor-cars.—Of the Church of St. Peter's, Harrow, it may be said that the whole of the cost of the building has been raised.

Photo. C.N.

THE GREAT STRIKE DESIGNED TO WIN THE VOTE FOR EVERY MAN: OUTSIDE THE MAISON DU PEUPLE, IN BRUSSELS.

Photo. News Illus.

DURING THE BELGIAN "FOLDED ARMS" STRIKE DESIGNED TO FORCE THE GOVERNMENT'S HAND: DESERTED ANTWERP DOCKS.

Photo. C. N.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES: PATROLLING CHARLEROI.

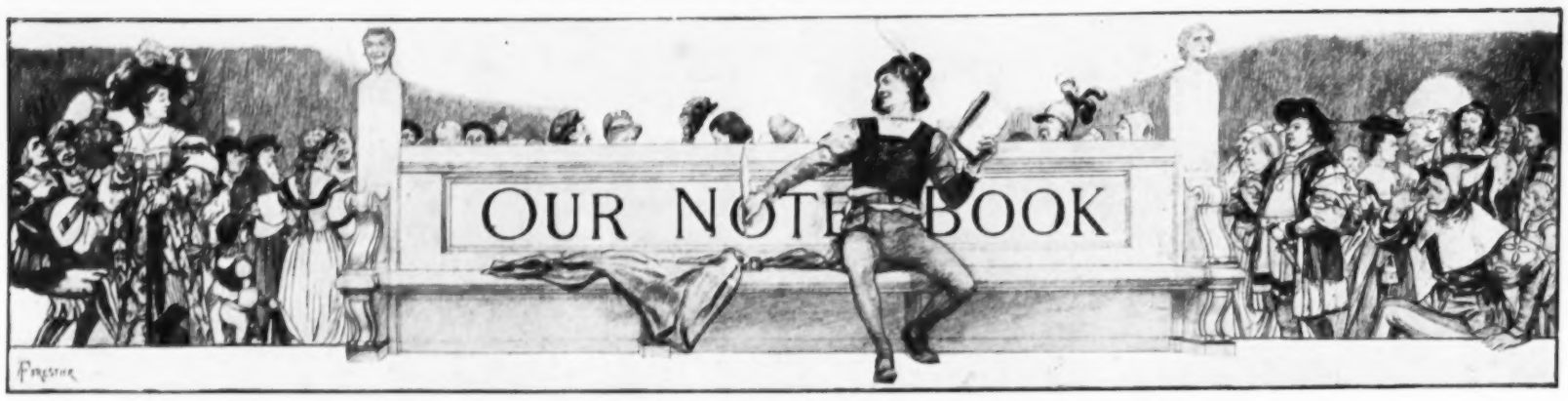
Photo. News Illus.

ON DUTY IN ANTICIPATION OF TROUBLE DURING THE STRIKE: A FORCE OF LAW AND ORDER IN ANTWERP.

Photo. News Illus.

TYPICAL STRIKERS: MINERS AND PIT-GIRLS AT CHARLEROI.

The so-called national, or "folded arms," strike in Belgium owed its being not to any demand for higher wages or for fewer working-hours, but to a determination to compel the Government to bring in a Bill establishing the electoral system of "one man one vote." At the beginning of the movement an appeal was made that the Ghent Exhibition should be regarded as neutral ground. The Maison du Peuple is the Socialist headquarters in Belgium.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I SEE by one of his original and suggestive lectures, republished in pamphlet form, that Mr. H. G. Wells is still hovering round the notion that future history may perhaps become a fixed and calculable thing, like the rotation of the stars. Everything that Mr. Wells writes is of value; but in this case my respect is solely for the doctrinaire, and not in the least for the doctrine. I should detest the doctrine if I thought it was true. I despise it, or even tolerate it, because I know it is false. But Mr. Wells has a way of putting even false doctrines so as to suggest the alternative of the true ones. He is a very transparent writer; and I mean the phrase as a compliment, for clear and flawless glass is not an easy thing to make. When he says that the action of empires or peoples might come to be foreseen like the changes of chemistry, he is fighting very fairly; for he is making the answer easy. If chemicals had a power of choice, it would be impossible to be certain that a chemical experiment would come off. It often doesn't come off even now. If a chemical element had ever been in a state of indecision, it would be impossible to predict what it would do. If an acid ever prayed not to be led into temptation, chemistry would not be an exact science. We can prophesy about these things because they are dead. We cannot prophesy about twenty million people who will be alive when we are dead. They will have the mixed motives, the sudden reactions, the unconscious prejudices, the desperate choice of the less of two evils, that we all know in our private lives—in short, they will be human beings. That is *my* prophecy about them. After that remarkable pronouncement I put off the prophet's robe. I think by far the most serious criticism on science and sociology was written by that great sociologist, Mr. Barry Pain, in that careful, scientific text-book, "De Omnibus." I quote from memory, but I think that an atheistic omnibus-conductor was trying to explain the law of gravity to a more traditional omnibus-conductor, and said, "Now, suppose I was to drop this penny in your pot of beer. What 'd 'appen? It 'd fall to the bottom, wouldn't it?" The more traditional being replies, "Yus; that 's one o' the things that ud 'appen. Another is that I 'd punch your fat 'ed off at the root for takin' of a lib with my liquor." I cannot say how this perfect parable has comforted me in hours of spiritual distress under the ceaseless prophecies of the scientific fatalists. When they say that with modern conditions of machinery it is inevitable that industrial control should be concentrated into the hands of an organising few (by which they mean themselves), I fortify myself with the deeper philosophy of the omnibus-conductor. "Yus," I am in the habit of saying softly and thoughtfully to myself; "that 's one of the things that 'ud 'appen. Another is that we shall punch their fat 'eds off for takin' of a lib with the ancient liberties of Europe and the historic dignity of a human being."

But while I think it absurd and unimaginative to say that there is one separate and certain thing that must happen, I do not count it so absurd to say that there are four or five things, one of which will most probably happen. Human life is not a destiny; but it is a drama. And while a drama is quite undramatic if there is only one way out of the difficulty, it is generally most dramatic of all if there are only two or three. Humanity in the future will not merely move along a path of progress; which is as heathen and heartless as a maze with no heart. But it will come to a cross-roads; which is as Christian as a cross. There really are certain things that are all pretty probable, none of them impossible, none of them inevitable. We may become slaves. We may, by a rather more abrupt alteration, become free men. We may have a new religion. We may return to the old one. But among all these possibilities there is one that will strike many people as more serious than the rest. We may relapse into barbarism.

I repeat quite seriously that we may relapse into barbarism: I suppose that many will doubt my seriousness if I give grotesque examples. But, indeed, the signs of savagery are always grotesque. I will take the most grotesque example I know. Turn up an old book of jests or anecdotes made in the Dark Ages, or any of the coarser and more unlettered interludes in history. You will always find this mark of savage simplicity among others: that if men begin to tell a story they cannot stop. Often they tell it in the very title. In a book of such barbaric tales, the title of a tale will often run something like this: "Of how Merlin the magician was commanded by King Arthur to have a hundred pigs for his supper on Michaelmas Day, and how he ate but half a pig, using the flesh of all the rest for his fuel." That is the title. It is not a real title; but that is the kind of thing. Then the story begins: "It came about that Merlin, who was a magician at the Court of King Arthur and his Round Table, had the command laid on him that he should eat a hundred pigs on the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels; but he, being a cunning man, etc., etc."; and the same story is told at very nearly the same length. Well, it is obvious that that means a great deal of childishness and simplicity, whether for good or evil. It is obvious, to say the least of it, that there is a certain lack of literary subtlety in the method. It is equally obvious that the method is universally employed in the new American or Colonial journalism under the influence of that infantile thing that we call advertisement. A magazine story will be called, let us say, "An Aeroplane at the South Pole." Then will follow a sort of advertisement or preliminary paragraph: "The brain-thrilling narrative of Silas Poke, the great American aviator, who found the South Pole when all nautical methods had failed." Then the exhausted story starts again, exactly as it did in the Dark Ages: "Silas Poke, of Philadelphia, had long been convinced that maritime methods would never, etc., etc." Do you not feel the heavy hand of the barbarian; the loss of any reticence or selection or second thoughts; the loss of the self-control or irony of the artist?

This particular instance has always struck me; but I could give hundreds of others. You feel it in advertisement itself, which is more bullying. You feel it in the swinish satisfaction of the new rich, who are not even aristocratic enough to sneer. You feel it in the humility of the herds. If I were a sociologist I should predict pure savagery. Being a Liberal, I only propose to resist it.

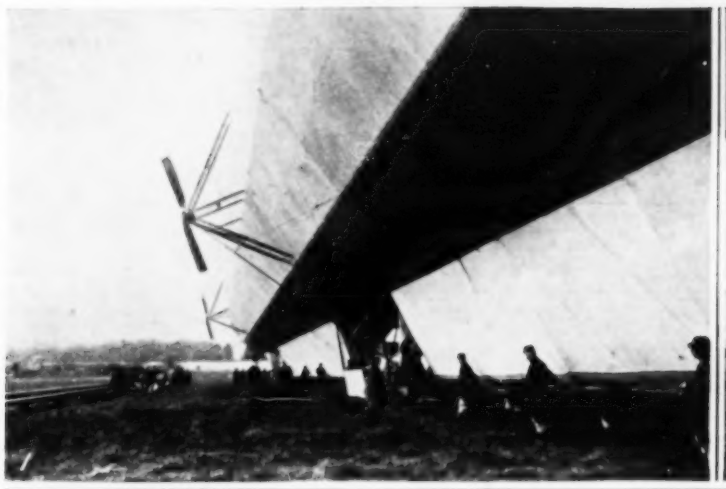
Photo. Newspaper Illustrations.

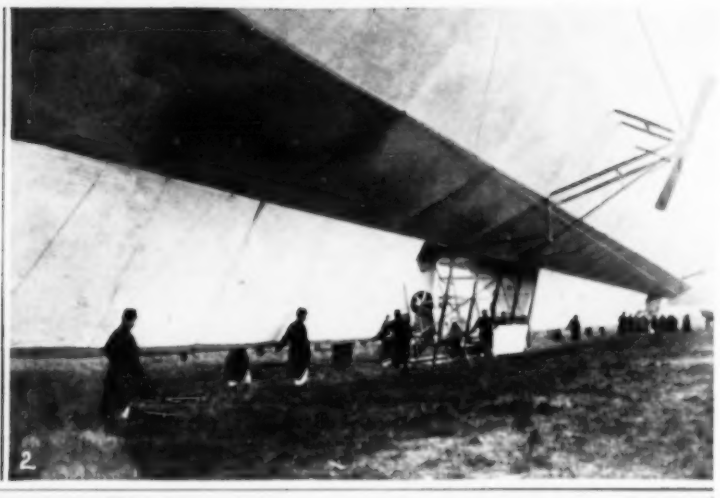
AGED BY ANXIETY AND GRIEF: GHAZI SHUKRI PASHA, THE DEFENDER OF ADRIANOPLE, AFTER HIS SURRENDER AND BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF KING FERDINAND.

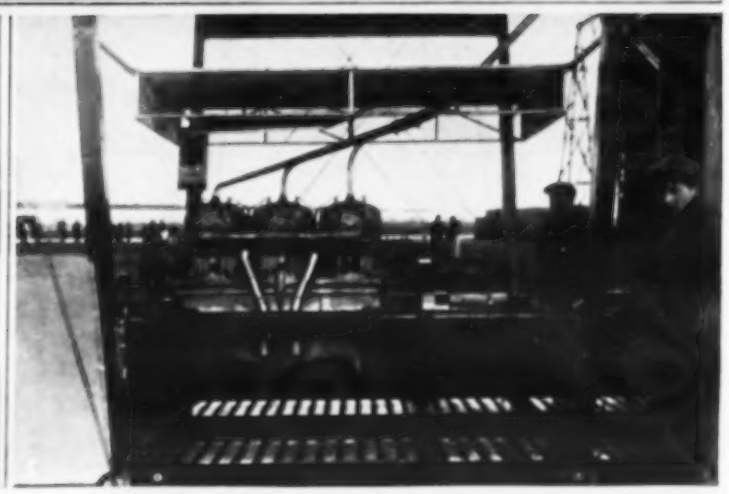
King Ferdinand travelled by train to the outskirts of Adrianople and then made his entry into the city by motor-car, accompanied by his two sons and Generals Savoff, Ivanoff and Petroff. This took place on March 28. As the car approached Adrianople it passed through endless lines of Turkish prisoners. King Ferdinand drove through the city, amid acclamations, to the Military Club, where Shukri Pasha and his staff had been quartered after the surrender. Shukri Pasha was received by the King, and handed over his sword, which King Ferdinand returned with some words of compliment. The Turkish commander was afterwards taken to Sofia. In the photograph Shukri Pasha is the fifth figure from the left. It will be noticed that his dark beard has turned white, no doubt from the effect of anxiety and grief.

DID FRANCE NEED THE FALL OF THE "Z 4"? HER NEW DIRIGIBLE.

Photographs by Sport and General.







1. VERY LIKE THE GERMAN MILITARY DIRIGIBLE "Z 4" IN MOST OF HER PARTS: THE NEW FRENCH MILITARY SPIESS DIRIGIBLE—FRENCH SOLDIERS WAITING THE ORDER TO LET GO.

2. A FRENCH REPLY TO GERMANY'S DREADNOUGHTS OF THE AIR: FRENCH SOLDIERS AWAITING THE ORDER TO LET GO THE NEW FRENCH MILITARY SPIESS DIRIGIBLE.

3. AKIN TO THE GERMAN ZEPPELINS: THE NEW FRENCH SPIESS DIRIGIBLE SEEN FROM A HEIGHT.

4. THE NEW SPIESS: FRENCH MECHANICS INSPECTING THE MACHINERY.

5. THE NEW SPIESS: THE TWO 100-H.P. MOTORS.

A good deal has been written and said as to the value to France of the unintentional invasion by the German military dirigible "Z 4," which, coming to ground at Lunéville, put her seven secrets in the hands of France. The occasion was welcomed, of course, by the French authorities; but it may be questioned whether they had really very much to learn from the craft in question. Their new Spiess dirigible is very like the Zeppelin in almost every particular. Her first trial took place at Saint Cyr on April 14.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Photo. Russell.

THE LATE MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER,
The well-known Aeronaut.

THE LATE SIR CLEMENT HILL, M.P.,
Unionist Member for Shrewsbury.
Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. KATSUNOSUKE INOUYE,
The new Japanese Ambassador.—(Photo. Barratt.)

Photo. Illus. Bureau.

M. CHEVILLARD,
The French Airman who has done amazing Aerial Dives at Hendon.

MR. Percival Spencer inherited his taste for aeronautics from his father, the late Mr. C. G. Spencer, and made his first balloon ascent, at the Crystal Palace, at the age of eight. He crossed the English Channel by balloon seven times, and the Irish Sea once, and gave displays in many parts of the world.

Sir Clement Hill spent many years abroad in the Diplomatic Service before he entered home politics, in 1906, as Member for Shrewsbury. Among other posts he had held those of Commissioner to Hayti and Superintendent of African Protectorates.

Photo. Copperfield.

THE HON. MARY FRANCES PETRE,
Who has succeeded to the Barony of Furnivall, which was in abeyance.

The Barony of Furnivall has been revived in favour of the Hon. Mary Petre. The new Baroness, who is in her thirteenth year, is the daughter of the fourteenth Baron Petre.

Photo. Barratt.

M. CARL HUYSMANS,
The Belgian Socialist and Strike Leader.

Electoral reform, on the principle of "one man, one vote," is the object of the great Belgian strikes. M. Vandervelde is the leader of the Socialist party in Parliament. M. Huysmans is Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau.

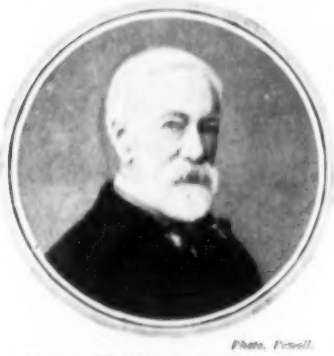


Photo. Powell.

THE LATE SIR J. C. ROBINSON,
First Superintendent of the Art Collections at South Kensington.

Sir John Charles Robinson, the distinguished art connoisseur, who died recently, was the first Superintendent (from 1852 to 1869) of the Art Collections of the South Kensington Museum. He founded the Fine Arts Club (now the Burlington) and from 1882 to 1901 was Surveyor of Pictures to Queen Victoria.

Ireland has lost one of her ablest surgeons by the death of Sir Henry Rosborough Swanzy, the eminent eye-specialist. He had been President of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

Lieutenant Victor Campbell, who led the Northern party in the British Antarctic Expedition, arrived the other day in London. His party had to winter unexpectedly in Terra Nova Bay, two hundred miles from headquarters, and lived for many months on seal-flesh and blubber.

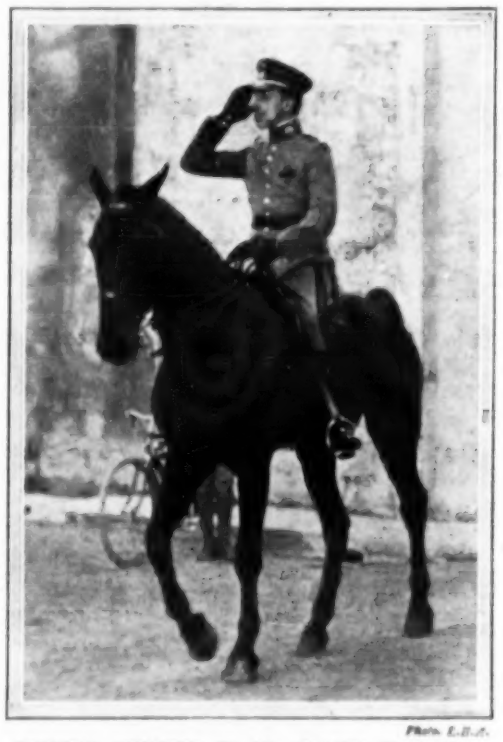


Photo. E.B.A.

RECENTLY ATTACKED BY AN ASSASSIN IN MADRID: KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

As Attorney-General for Ireland Mr. Thomas Francis Molony succeeds the Right Hon. Ignatius O'Brien, who was recently appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. Molony became Solicitor-General for Ireland last year.

Some thrilling feats in the air have recently been performed at the Hendon Aerodrome by M. Chevillard, the French pilot, on a Henry Farman biplane. He stops his engine, banks the machine over at an alarming angle, and rights it again after an almost vertical dive.

Mr. Katsunosuke Inouye, the new Japanese Ambassador, is the adopted son of the Marquis Inouye. He was Japan's first Ambassador to Germany when the Legation became an Embassy, and had spent many years there previously, including the period of the Russo-Japanese War.

Photo. Barratt.

M. VANDERVELDE,
Socialist Leader in the Belgian Parliament.

As a jurist, the late Mr. John Westlake had a great reputation abroad as well as at home. For twenty years he held the Whewell Chair of International Law at Cambridge, and he represented this country on the Court of Arbitration at the Hague. He was at one time M.P. for Romford.

Photo. Lafayette.

THE LATE MR. JOHN WESTLAKE, K.C.,
The eminent Authority on International Law.

Mr. Herbert Druce's death recalls the famous perjury case which arose out of a claim to the Portland and De Walden estates. Mr. Druce had stated that he saw the body of his father, the late Mr. T. C. Druce, in its coffin, whereas the prosecution alleged that the coffin was really filled with lead. The coffin was opened and Mr. Druce's veracity was established.

Hagenbeck's Tierpark at Stellingen, near Hamburg, is famous throughout the world. Carl Hagenbeck was a pioneer in the naturalistic arrangement of menageries, and the influence of his system has affected the London "Zoo." He was born at Hamburg in 1844, and took over the animal business from his father.

Photo. News Illus. Co.

LIEUTENANT V. L. A. CAMPBELL, R.N.,
Leader of Captain Scott's Northern Party, who has just returned to England.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR HENRY R. SWANZY,
The eminent Irish Ophthalmologist.

Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.

MR. T. F. MOLONY, K.C.,
The new Attorney-General for Ireland.

Photo. Topical.

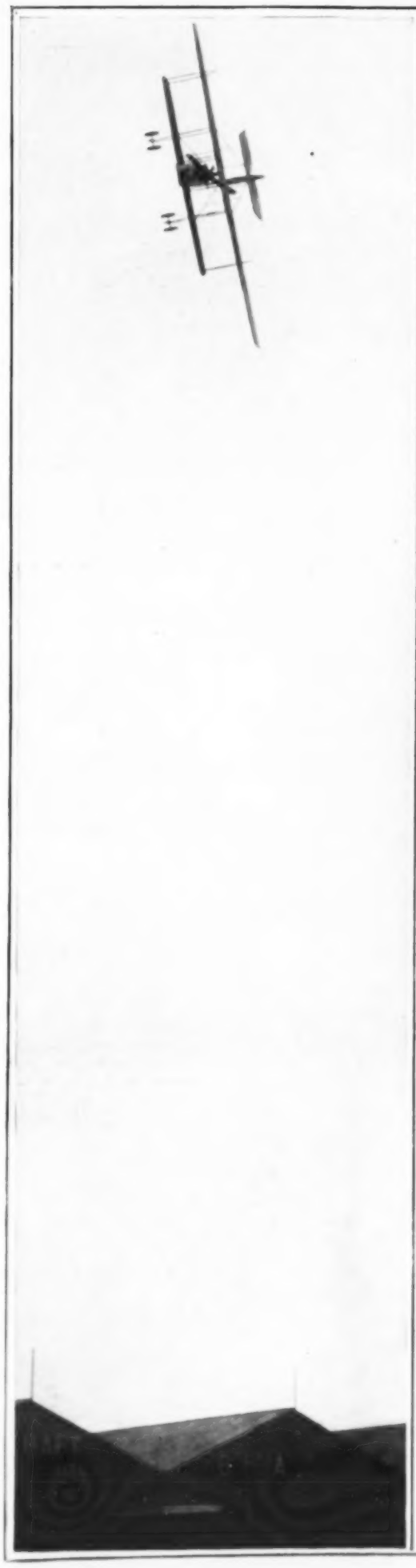
THE LATE MR. HERBERT DRUCE,
Whose death recalls a famous perjury case.

Photo. Reimers.

THE LATE HERR CARL HAGENBECK,
Owner of the famous Menagerie at Hamburg.

THE MOST SENSATIONAL FLYING: A FEAT WHICH LOOKS LIKE A DISASTER.

Photographs by Illustrations Bureau.



To quote the "Aeroplane": "The sensation of the last few weeks among aviators has certainly been the flying of M. Chevillard on the 80-h.p. Henry Farmans at Hendon; so it may be interesting to know how he does the particular trick for which he is most famous. The performance in question consists in banking the machine suddenly to the left, standing it on its nose, doing a spiral dive for anything over a hundred feet, and flattening out between 50 and 100 feet from the ground, just when everybody has made up their minds that he is going to hit the earth vertically . . . According to M. Chevillard, the first thing he does is to throw the control lever to the left, thus banking the machine upon the right, at the same time pushing the lever forward to get the nose of the machine down. Immediately the machine begins to dive he brings the ailerons back level by centralising the levers, gives full rudder to the left with the left foot, thus increasing the bank, and immediately afterwards, or almost simultaneously, he pulls the lever back as far as it will go, thus pulling

(continued below)

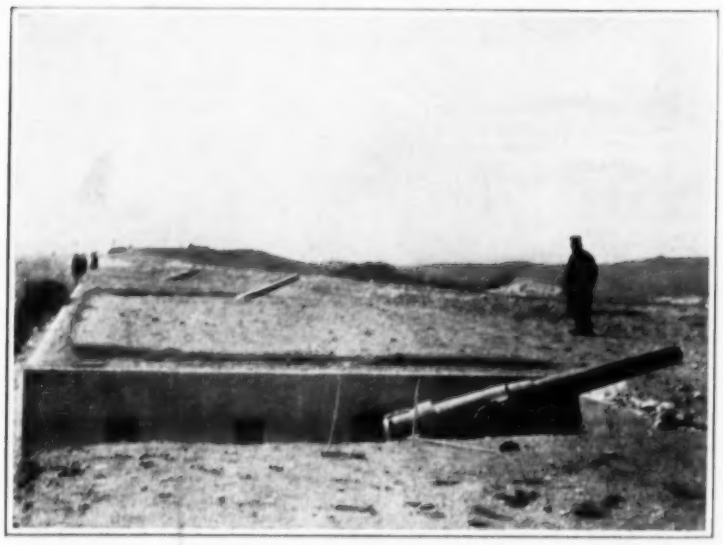
HIGH DIVING ON AN AEROPLANE: M. CHEVILLARD PERFORMING REMARKABLE "FALLS" ON AN 80-H.P. HENRY FARMAN.

(continued)

the elevator up. The effect of this is that, owing to the steep bank, the rudder acts as an elevator and keeps the tail up, while the elevator acts as a rudder and keeps the machine turning in a small circle, so throwing it out against the air by its own centrifugal force. At the moment of beginning the manoeuvre M. Chevillard switches off, apparently with the idea of removing most of the gyroscopic force of the engine, and so making the machine quicker in answering its controls. As soon as it starts on the spiral he switches on again, so as to have the engine ready to steady the machine in flattening out. The precise moment during the performance at which the different manoeuvres are executed can . . . only be learnt by practice. . . . I think that the performance would be impossible on any machine which had not a very large tail and elevator situated on a level with the top plane, because it is highly probable that in the ordinary type of tractor biplane, when the machine really began to dive at a speed of about 120 miles an hour . . . the streamlines from the fuselage and the deflection of air by the upper plane would so upset the controls that they would refuse to act."

"PARODIES OF MILITARY ENGINEERING": ADRIANOPLE, "REPUTED FORT."

Photographs by M. Samson Tchernoff.



SHOWING ITS TEETH: FORT KASAN TEPE AND SOME OF THE WEAPONS MOUNTED IN IT.

ONE OF THE DEFENCES OF ADRIANOPLE: CHAITAN TARLU FORTIFICATIONS.

ONE OF THE FORTS ABOUT ADRIANOPLE: CHAITAN-TAPLU.

USED BY THE DEFENDERS: A SEARCHLIGHT IN KASAN-TEPE FORT.

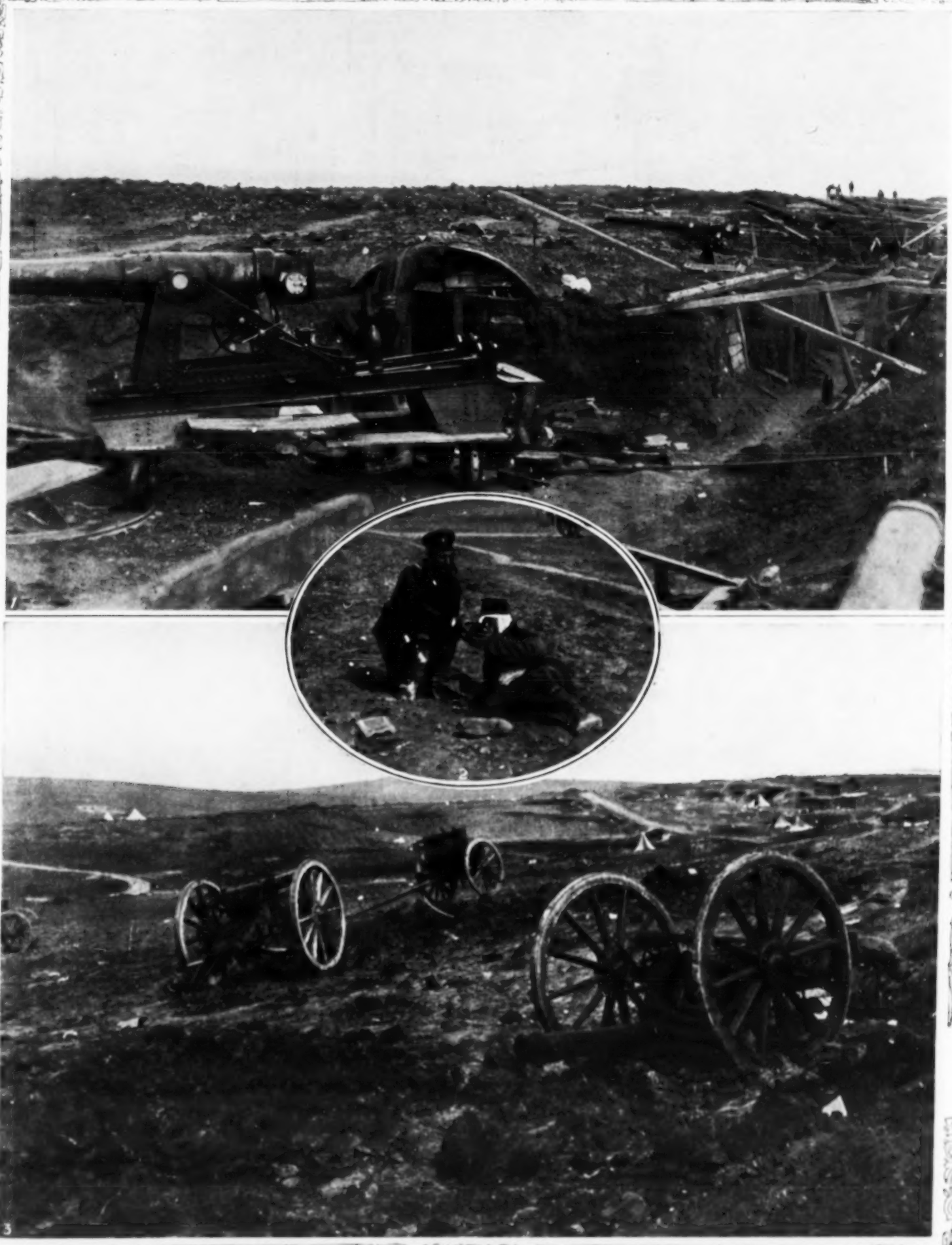
SHOWING THE DOORWAYS TO THE UNDERGROUND BARRACKS: A VIEW OF FORT KASAN-TEPE.

MADE TO ARREST THE SERVIANS' ATTACK: TURKISH BARBED-WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

Some very severe criticism of the Turkish defences at Adrianople was recently passed by the "Times" special correspondent in Thrace. "The main works of Adrianople," he wrote, "were barely defended. What is more wonderful in the saying, they were almost indefensible. . . . The writer could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the defences of this reputed fortress. When he remembers what Sir W. G. Knox did in a week with British infantry on the Helpmakaar section of the Ladysmith defences, when he calls to mind the Russian works which the Japanese had to force at Liao-yang, and then compares them with the parodies of military engineering which defended Adrianople for five months, it is his opinion that Adrianople ought and could have been taken by the Bulgarians any time during the past five months . . . the fortifications were not only miserable in design, but totally devoid of military acumen in execution. . . . The Turks evidently put their trust in their artillery and in the contract-built entanglements that surrounded the main works. The entanglements also bore the stamp of contract erection. They followed the trace of the works at a uniform distance of about 150 yards, and had been erected irrespectively of any special features of the immediate glacis and approaches."

THE COSTLY TAKING OF ADRIANOPLE: GUNS OF THE SURRENDERED CITY.

Photographs by Topical War Service.



1. SHOWING A "BOMB-PROOF" SHELTER BEHIND THE FIRST WEAPON: TURKISH GUNS AT ADRIANOPLE.

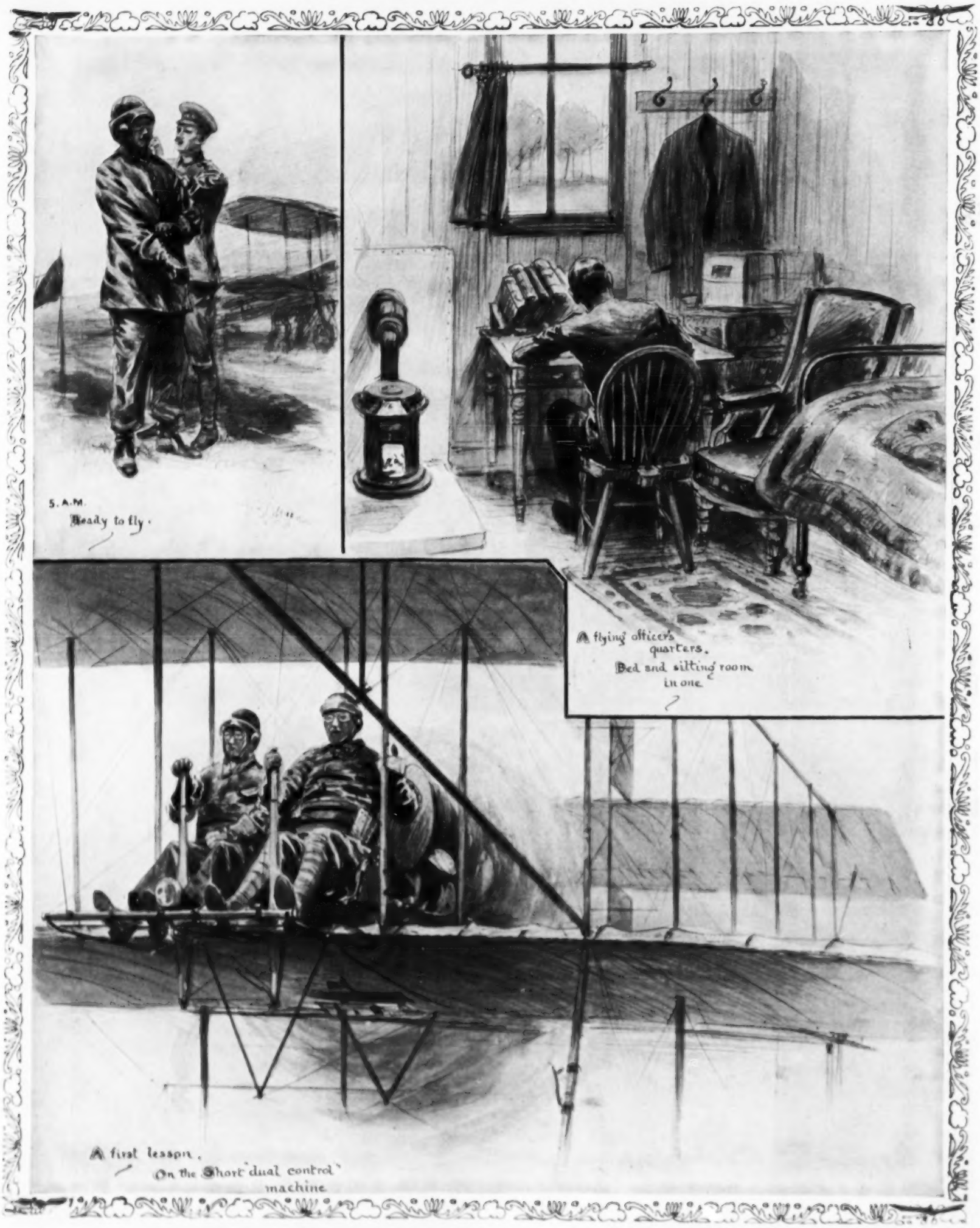
2. BROTHERS IN PEACE: A BULGARIAN SOLDIER GIVING WATER TO A WOUNDED TURK.

3. DESTROYED BY THE BULGARIANS: TURKISH GUNS AT ADRIANOPLE AFTER THE SURRENDER—AND GROUND CUT UP BY SHELL-FIRE.

In our issue of April 12, we gave a number of remarkable illustrations showing destruction to men and to guns at Adrianople. We now add the illustrations on this page, noting again that it is estimated that in the fighting which led directly to the surrender the Bulgarian casualties were 14,000 and the Servian between 4000 and 5000. The first Bulgarian regiment engaged in the attack lost fifty per cent. of their number by death or wounds. A telegram of not long ago said that Shukri Pasha had declared that the bombardment produced a terrible effect. The same despatch said that the Turkish garrison included twelve regiments of cavalry, and that the infantry numbered 75,000, with 200 heavy fortress-guns, and 480 heavy field-guns. The Turkish casualties during the siege, it was said, numbered 18,000 killed and wounded.

MAKING MILITANT AIRMEN: AT THE BRITISH CENTRAL FLYING SCHOOL.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



PREPARING TO MEET THE ENEMY IN THE AIR: THE TRAINING OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AIRMEN AT UPAVON.

It is more and more evident — although some assert that it is a dangerously slow process—that the British authorities are waking up with regard to aerial navigation for military and naval purposes. In his recent statement as to the strength of Britain's Flying Corps, Colonel Seely said that the items for aerial defence in the Army Estimates comprise £234,000 for aviation, including the cost of the air-craft, factory staff, stores, and material; £138,500 for pay and allowances for the Royal Flying Corps; £26,275 for pay and allowances for the Central Flying School; and £705 for pay and allowances for the Special Reserve Royal Flying Corps — a total of £399,480. Further, he said that the strength of the Royal Flying Corps, not including the Navy, was 126 officers and 600 men. At that time 123 officers flew; and of those 123, 45 had

[Continued opposite.

SCHOOLING FOR AIR-FIGHTERS: GOVERNMENT PROVISION FOR TUITION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.

After a flight; Officers looking at the anemometer to see exactly in what strength of wind they have been flying.

Card to be placed in window overnight when officer wishes to be called for early morning flying.

After lunch, in the ante room, officers' mess.

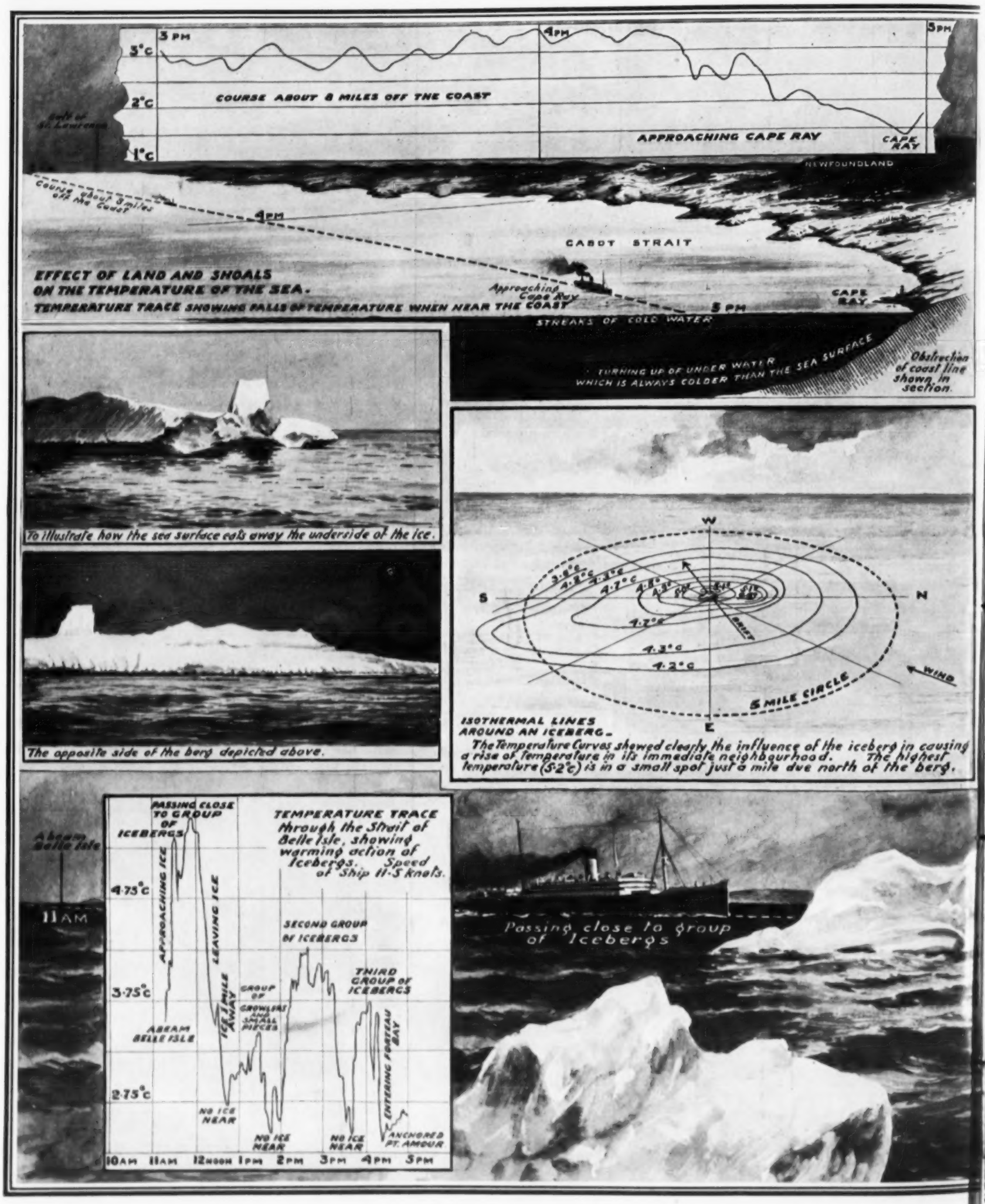
PREPARING TO MEET THE ENEMY IN THE AIR: THE TRAINING OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AIRMEN AT UPAVON.

(Continued.)

passed the exacting tests. It may be noted here that flying does not take place in rain, for the simple reason that airmen flying at sixty or more miles an hour against rain would not only have their faces lacerated, but, quite apart from this, would not be able to see. Thus it may yet be found that in time of war a rainstorm will save a situation for one general and ruin one for his opponent! The following notes should be added: In the summer, flying begins between two and three in the morning. The flying-officer's quarters (a bed-sitting room) shown illustrates the accommodation allotted to the learner; staff or instructors have two rooms each. Both naval and military men attend the Central Flying School, where much excellent work is done and where the teaching could not be bettered. The anemometer is for measuring the velocity of wind.

HOW ICEBERGS WARM THE SEA AND LAND COOLS IT:

Drawn by

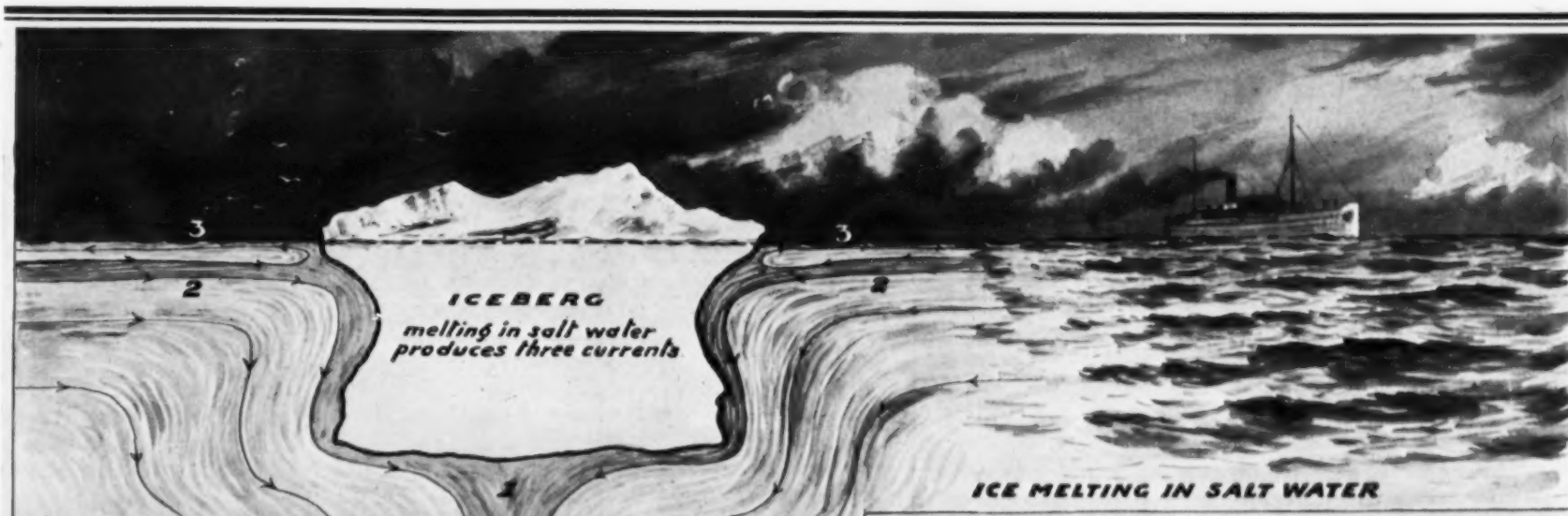


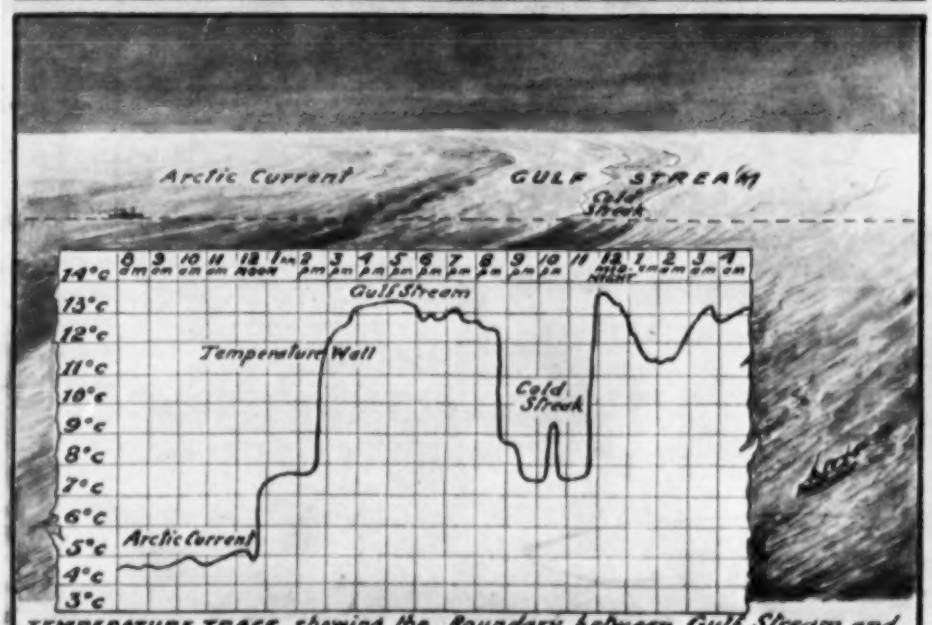
OF ESPECIAL INTEREST IN THIS WEEK OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE "TITANIC" DISASTER:

The publication of these diagrams illustrating a report on the influence of icebergs and land on the temperature of the sea should be of very special interest at the moment; for this week marks the anniversary of the terrible "Titanic" disaster, and only the other day it was announced that a wireless message had stated that the steamship "Russia" had sighted icebergs in latitude 42.50 N., longitude 49 W.; that is to say, near where the "Titanic" sank, in or near latitude 41.46 N., longitude 50.14 W. In addition to this, a meeting held last month in Brussels resulted in the North Atlantic passenger lines adopting a change of route as from Tuesday, April 15, the anniversary of the "Titanic" disaster. With regard to the new summer route which came into effect on January 15 last, this provided that both the eastward and the westward steamers should cross the meridian of 47 W., one degree further south than a year ago; the present alteration means that the liners will take a route even further south. To the lay mind the chief interest of the report, published by the Canadian Government—and due to the use of the micro-thermometer—

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF DRAGGING A MICRO-THERMOMETER.

W. B. ROBINSON.

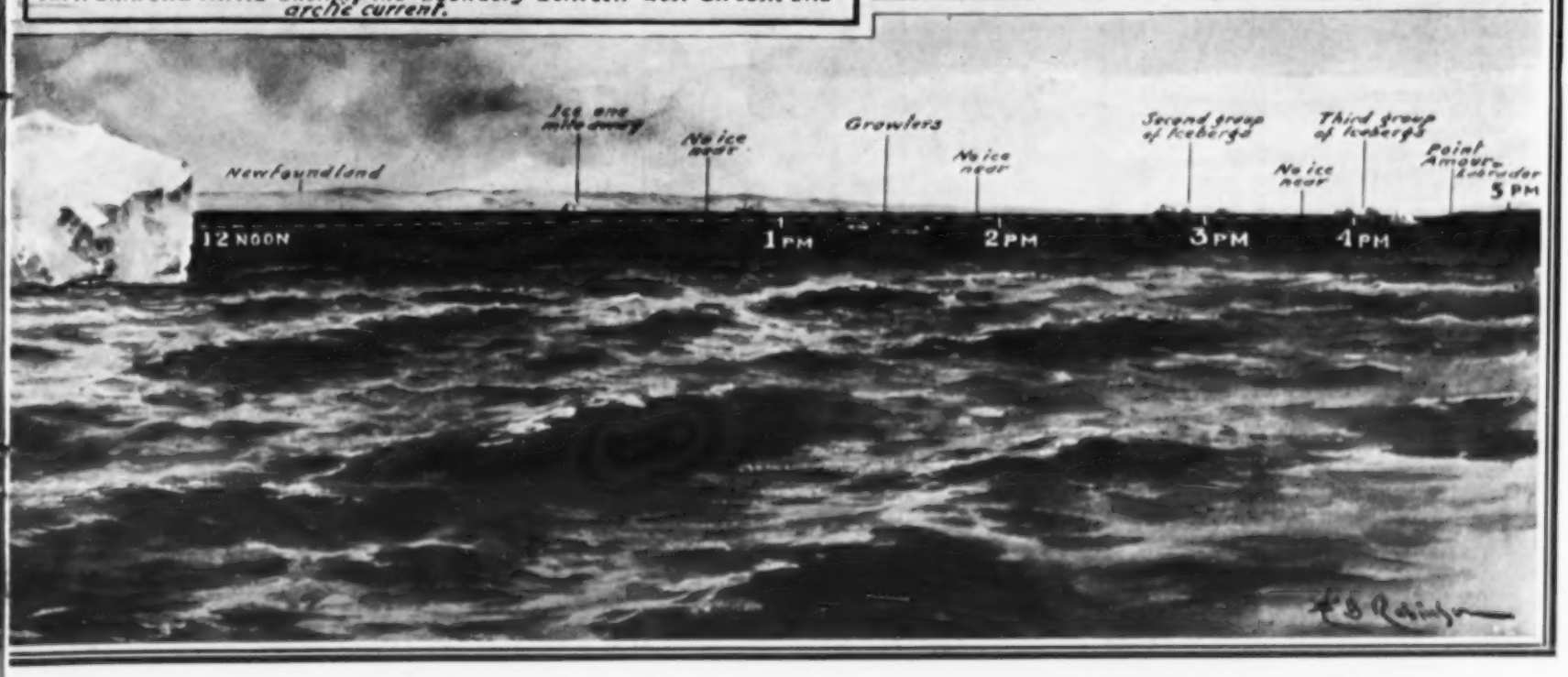




TEMPERATURE TRACE showing the Boundary between Gulf Stream and arctic current.

Tilted berg showing previous underwater melting.

Fantastic shape by much melting. Observe the head of a sleeping wolf.



UNEXPECTED EFFECTS OF ICEBERGS AND LAND ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE OCEAN.

is found in passages like the following: "Several icebergs were passed on the northward journey at a distance of from one-half to a quarter of a mile. These were shown on the chart, first by a rise of temperature, followed by a fall of temperature as the ship passed abeam of the berg. . . . There is little room to doubt that the real iceberg effect is the rise of temperature and that the fall of temperature observed by Mr. King is due to the influence of the colder current in which the iceberg is being carried. . . . The cooling action of an iceberg is enormously less than the accumulative heating action of radiation on the surface of the sea."—And again: "The general effect of land of lowering the temperature of the sea is clearly proved. . . . Anywhere within approximately six miles of the coast-line the temperature fell below the surface temperature, and continued to drop right up to the coast itself. The explanation of this lies in the actions of the tides, and the obstruction offered by the coast-line, resulting in the turning up of the under water, which is always much colder than the sea surface."

ART, MUSIC & THE DRAMA

M. ANTON VAN ROOY,
OF COVENT GARDEN OPERA HOUSE.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MICHAEL ANGELO & POPE JULIUS THE SECOND IN THE SISTINE CHAPEL

SIGNOR ANTONIO SCOTTI,
OF COVENT GARDEN OPERA HOUSE.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

M. PAUL FRANZ,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

MR. JOHN McCORMACK,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

HERR HEINRICH HENSEL,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

HERR WERNHER ENGEL,
OF COVENT GARDEN.

M. ROUARD,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Kiaro.

Music.

THE opening of the Grand Opera Season on Monday night marks the deliberate lengthening of the summer season—if, indeed, the season may not be said to have opened on Tuesday with the first of the two "Entente Cordiale" performances given by the Colonne Orchestra, under the direction of M. Pierné, and the patronage of the French Government—concerts intended to illustrate the growth of French music from Berlioz to the present time. To-day (19th) Miss Beatrice Harrison is giving her postponed recital at Bechstein's, following her long and successful Continental tour.

SIGNOR GIOVANNI MARTINELLI,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

On Monday night "Tannhäuser" is to be given at Covent Garden, under the direction of Dr. Rottenberg; and a new opera, "Oberst Chabert," by Von Waltershausen, is set down for Thursday. The increased public response to the attractions of the "Ring" operas has been so great that the Directors of the Grand Opera Syndicate have arranged for a third cycle, to be directed by Herr Nikisch.

The Royal Philharmonic Society has taken a fresh lease of life; its vigour is remarkable for its age. Success attended the last season—there was but a very small call upon the guarantors, though expenses are high owing to the growth of the orchestra. The directors have taken Mr. Percy Pitt and Mr. Richard Walthew into their councils, have engaged Herr Mengelberg to conduct five out of the seven concerts arranged for next season, and have issued invitations to several young composers of British birth to send some work on approval to the committee that sits to consider novelties, and, as it can hardly have suffered from overwork in the past, it will approach its task with freshness and vigour. This step is to be heartily commended.

Photo. Dupont.

ENGAGED FOR THE GRAND OPERA SEASON AT COVENT GARDEN: SIGNOR ENRICO CARUSO.

The Covent Garden Grand Opera season begins on Monday, April 21, and is to continue for fourteen weeks, up to July 26.

The success of Wolf-Ferrari's operas was bound to create an inquiry for other works from his pen, and an early choral work, "Vita Nuova," was produced rather more than a week ago by the London Choral Society, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fagge, and was very well received. The music has charac er, cleverness, and melodic beauty; if it doe not stand upon the highest plane of thought or achievement it does not fail to hold the audience strongly. Perhaps because "Vita Nuova" was written when the composer was at the beginning of his career (the score is dated April, 1901, and the composer was born in 1876), it tells rather too much of the sources of its origin, but this is a small matter. There is a fine baritone part, admirably interpreted by Mr. Thorpe Bates; and, altogether, the cantata deserved its warm welcome, and should be heard often in this country. The part for boys' voices was finely taken by the girls' choir from Farmer Road School, Leyton, where Miss Nicholls is doing such good work.

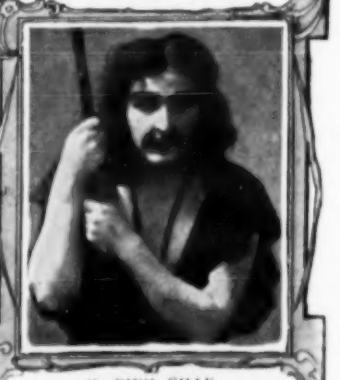
Miss Myra Hess proved at her recital in Bechstein Hall last week that she has developed her artistic powers remarkably in the past year. In a programme that ranged from Bach to the moderns, Miss Hess showed that, while her technique remains remarkable, she has grasped much of the deep, underlying significance of the music she interprets. There was a time when the writer thought that she would be numbered among those popular players whose style suggests *vox et praeterea nihil*, but this danger no longer exists. Miss Hess has entered the ranks of the artists who can command attention; her playing of the Brahms F Minor Sonata and Schumann's "Kinderscenen" proved no less.

Mr. Cecil Fanning, a baritone from America, made a very agreeable impression at Bechstein's last week. He sang German, Italian, and English songs, and contrived to do justice to nearly all without magnifying the qualities of any—in other words, he limited his effort in accordance with the demand made upon it by the song-writer. Too many singers show a tendency to interpret every song as though it called for the supreme effort of which they are capable, and the result is bathos. Grieg, Hugo Wolf, and Loewe revealed Mr. Fanning at his best; there were moments when Schubert's most delicate fancies seemed to baffle him. But, all things considered, he did extremely well, and should have no occasion to regret his visit to England.

Among the novelties in the programme for the new season of grand opera at Covent Garden is a new work by Gustave Charpentier, entitled "Julien," in some sense a sequel to the same composer's "Louise." It was arranged to produce "Julien" first at the Opéra Comique in Paris. Another new work to be heard at Covent Garden is "La Du Barry," an opera written by a young Italian musician, Ezio Camussi. It has recently been performed with success in Milan.

MR. JAMES H. GODDARD,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

SIGNOR DANTE ZUCCHI,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.



M. DINH GILLY,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

SIGNOR G. MARIO SAMMARCO,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Dover Street Studios.

SIGNOR AQUISTAPACE,
OF COVENT GARDEN.
Photo. Ariland.

NIGHTINGALES OF COVENT GARDEN: FAMOUS SINGERS FOR THIS SEASON.

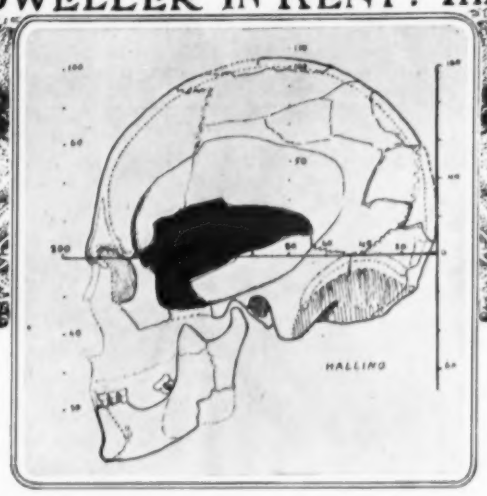
PHOTOGRAPHS BY DOVER STREET STUDIOS (14), AND ONE EACH BY KETTNER, VAN DER RYK, CARO STUDIO, GUTMANN, AND GUILLEMINOT, BORSSPLUG BY CIS.

1. MME. GERTRUD KAPPEL (SOPRANO).
2. MME. MIGNON NEVADA (SOPRANO).
3. MME. KATHLEEN HOWARD (CONTRALTO).
4. MME. CARMEN MELIS (SOPRANO).
5. MME. DILYS JONES (CONTRALTO).
6. MME. ALYS MUTCH (CONTRALTO).
7. MME. MELBA (SOPRANO).
8. MME. HELENE VERMIST.
9. MME. EMMY DESTINN (SOPRANO).
10. MARION BEELEY (CONTRALTO).
11. MME. AMY EVANS (SOPRANO).
12. MME. ANGELA SAX (SOPRANO).
13. MME. SALTZMANN-STEVENS (SOPRANO).
14. MME. EDITH CLEGG (CONTRALTO).
15. MME. LOUISE PERARD-PETZL (SOPRANO).
16. MME. A. L. HERAT (CONTRALTO).
17. MME. MARIE LOUISE EDVINA (SOPRANO).
18. MME. FRANCES R. ROBBER (SOPRANO).
19. MME. KIRKBY LUNN (CONTRALTO).

The Grand Opera Season at Covent Garden is to open on Monday, April 21, with a performance of "Tannhäuser," in which will be heard, among other singers, Mmes. Louise Perard-Petzl, Rourke, and Gertrud Kappel. The season will continue until July 28. In honour of the centenary of Wagner's birth, in May 1913, an extended series of German performances has been arranged. It was arranged at first to give two complete cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," without omissions, in the same manner as at Bayreuth, and it has since been decided to add a third cycle. On another page we give portraits of some of the principal male singers appearing at Covent Garden this season.

An Ancient Dweller in Kent: The Halling Man.

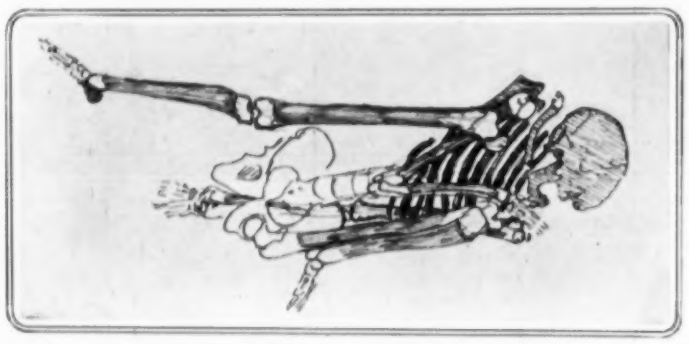
FOUND ABOVE THE SKELETON STRATUM: FLINT IMPLEMENTS—STRUCK FLAKES, WITH BLUISH-WHITE, MOTTLED PATINA.



THE SKULL OF THE HALLING MAN: OUTLINED IN BLACK.

FOUND ABOVE THE SKELETON STRATUM: FLINT IMPLEMENTS—STRUCK FLAKES, WITH BLUISH-WHITE, MOTTLED PATINA.

ONLY a few years ago our histories opened with the landing of the Romans; it is now probable that the historian of the future may commence with the condition of the English people at the close of the Pliocene period, and in his succeeding chapters trace their vicissitudes through the recurrent glaciations of the long Pleistocene epoch, and in his final chapters relate how they fared when the present happier climatic conditions settled on England—as some think—about fifteen thousand years ago—or possibly much more. The famous skull discovered by Mr. Charles Dawson in the Weald of Sussex last year belongs to the first chapter of the history of the future; the discovery made recently at Halling yields materials for a much later chapter—the one giving an account of Englishmen towards the close of the Pleistocene period. Between the Sussex man and the Halling man lies an immensely long stretch of time—the time necessary for carving out the greater part of that wide and deep hollow between the North and South Downs. In that time man shed the last of his anthropoid features and assumed his modern form—for the Halling man is one of ourselves, and the Sussex individual most certainly is not. The importance of the present discovery is that, until now, we knew very little of our British predecessors at the close of the Pleistocene period.



UNDISTURBED: THE CHIEF PART OF THE HUMAN SKELETON FOUND AT HALLING.

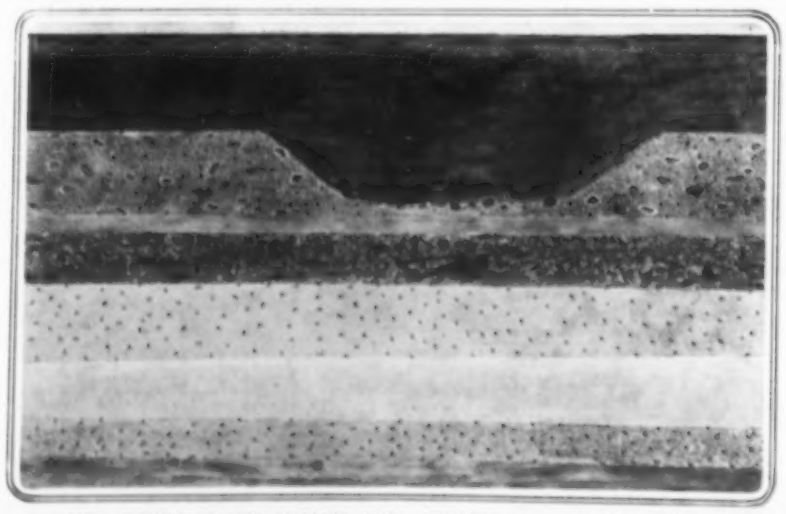
"A slip of earth occurred from the cut face of a deep trench, exposing a clear vertical section of the superimposed strata, and in the fifth layer from the surface parts of a human skeleton were left undisturbed. The rest of the skeleton came away with the fall."

TO ILLUSTRATE THE SITE OF THE FIND: A MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF THE HALLING DISCOVERY.

The Medway has played a part in carving out the Weald of Sussex; it has cut the "bottle-neck" gorge in the North Downs at Rochester to reach the Valley of the Thames. On its western bank, some four miles above Rochester, stands the little village of Halling—where the recent discovery was made. Between the village and the river lies a stretch of marshland nearly half a mile in width, but as the village is approached the land rises sharply to form a terrace fifteen feet above the level of the river. The terrace extends along both sides of the valley; it is composed of stratified brick-earths. In this terrace, between the marshland by the river and the village of Halling, the skeleton was exposed in August of last year. The terrace was being cut through in connection with a new sewage scheme. A slip of earth occurred from the cut face of a deep trench, exposing a clear vertical section of the superimposed strata, and in the fifth layer from the surface parts of a human skeleton were left undisturbed. The rest of the skeleton came away with the fall.

Fortunately, the modern spirit for prehistoric research is keenly alive along the valley of the Medway. The engineers in charge of the works, Messrs. Cooper Read and R. Smith, called in the secretary of the Medway Valley Scientific Research Society, Mr. W. H. Cook, and Dr. Spencer Edwards, who proceeded at once to investigate and record the position and condition of the skeleton, and of the overlying strata, and of all the circumstances which could yield a clue to its date. The human remains lay well within a stratum of brick earth one foot four inches in thickness, and six feet from the surface of the soil. The stratum immediately over the one containing the skeleton was composed of a buff-coloured sand; above that, a deep layer of brick-earth, then a stratum of red loam, and over the red loam the black soil—five layers in all over the one containing the skeleton, all deposited by running water. The stream which deposited the red loam had cut a channel in the third stratum of brick-earth, directly over the position of the skeleton. The lines of stratification were intact—the five overlying strata had never been cut through for a burial; they must have been deposited after the body came to be where it was found.

IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE SKELETON STRATUM: REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT FIRE-HEARTH.



THE FINDING OF THE HALLING MAN: THE POSITION OF THE SKELETON IN THE FIFTH STRATUM.

How did the human remains come to lie in this stratum of brick-earth? Dr. Edwards observed, from the position of the bones which remained fast in place, that the skeleton lay on its back, that all parts of the skeleton were represented, and that the whole did not occupy more than an extent of three feet in length—evidence that the body was in the "contracted" posture at death. A complete skeleton, much weathered and fragmentary, and in a contracted posture, could only be explained by supposing that it had been buried. The solution of the problem became apparent later. At some distance from the site of the skeleton there were found extensive remains of ancient fire-hearths. These lay immediately over the stratum containing the skeleton, and under the overlying or fourth stratum. This level represented an old land surface, and the skeleton was probably one of the men who sat round the hearths on that old land surface. That is the explanation Mr. Cook suggested at a recent meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute, when he gave an account of his discoveries. Mr. A. S. Kennard, who is our highest authority on the age of valley deposits, regards the strata over the Halling man as late Pleistocene in date. Mr. Cook described the flint implements found on the old land surface, but they belong to a type which was used by Palæolithic as well as Neolithic men.

The Halling man is a stout, thick-set, short fellow, about 5 ft. 4 in. high, with a finely modelled head which carried a brain rather above the modern average. His head is of the form to which Huxley gave the name of "river-bed" type—a type which prevailed amongst the English of the Neolithic period, and which is still a very common and ordinary form amongst us to-day. Thus the importance of the Halling find is in showing us that the evolution of new human types and races is a slow process. The fifteen thousand or more years which have elapsed since he lived has not been long enough to obliterate or even greatly modify the type.

ARTHUR KEITH.

"ONE OF OURSELVES": THE ENGLISHMAN OF 15,000 OR SO YEARS AGO.

A RECONSTRUCTION BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.

"WITH A FINELY MODELLED HEAD WHICH CARRIED A BRAIN RATHER ABOVE THE MODERN AVERAGE": THE HALLING MAN—OF THE DAYS NEARING THE CLOSE OF THE PLEISTOCENE PERIOD.

The remains of the Halling man were found in a deposit of brick-earth near the village of Halling, on the west bank of the Medway, some four miles above Rochester. The details of the discovery were laid before the Fellows of the Royal Anthropological Institute the other day by Mr. W. H. Cook. To quote the article, by Professor Arthur Keith, which appears in this issue: "The famous skull discovered by Mr. Charles Dawson in the Weald of Sussex last year belongs to the first chapter of the history of the future; the discovery made recently at Halling yields materials for a much later chapter—the one giving an account of Englishmen towards the close of the Pleistocene period. Between the Sussex man and the Halling man lies an immensely long stretch of time. . . . In that time man shed the last of his anthropoid features and assumed his modern form—for the Halling man is one of ourselves. . . . The Halling man is a stout, thick-set, short fellow, about 5 ft. 4 in. high, with a finely modelled head which carried a brain rather above the modern average. . . fifteen thousand or more years . . . have elapsed since he lived."

GULLIVER AND THE LILLIPUTIANS ("GULLIVER'S TRAVELS")

LITERATURE

PETER TURNING OUT HIS BROTHERS ("A TALE OF A TUB")

Terra Nova for Tourists. On a memorable occasion Mr. Gladstone got himself into serious trouble with the subjects of Kaiser Franz Josef by declaring "There is not an instance, there is not a spot upon the whole map, where you can lay your finger and say, 'There Austria did good.'" It is probable that the Montenegrins are now also of this opinion, but it is by no means shared by Mr. James Baker, whose volume on "Austria: Her People and Their Homelands" (John Lane) embodies in most attractive form the results of several years of wandering in every part of the Dual Monarchy—except Hungary, which, with Croatia and Slavonia, forms the larger moiety thereof. He thus confines himself to the non-Hungarian parts of the Empire, which undoubtedly are the most interesting. It was high time that something of the sort should be written, since, according to Mr. Baker, Englishmen have been notoriously indifferent to the charms of Austria, so that in the course of fifty-three years—1836 to 1889—they were only offered three books on the subject. "I asked," he writes, "three well-read men, one an Alpinist, the length of the great chain of mountains—the Carpathians. The first answer was, 'About fifty miles'; the second, 'About twenty miles'; while the Alpinist said, 'Perhaps hundreds of miles.' But the fact that they swept round Southern and Eastern Austria for the length of over eight hundred miles astonished the three men." Mr. Baker does not seek to dose us with statistics, but rather to divert us with impressions of travel such as he might have first conveyed—and probably did—in the form of newspaper articles suitable for the revelation of Austria as "fresh woods and pastures new" for British tourists. And what a paradise of the picturesque is thus reserved for such tourists, seeing that "Austria as an Empire contains every type of Nature glory that Europe has to offer, and such varied races of humanity." Yet so little is known of Austria by English readers that once, when its present expositor was despatching a telegram from a big English post-office to Prague, he was charged the German rate for it, on the assumption that the capital of Bohemia was situated somewhere within the happy Fatherland. To speak of nothing else, surely it is worth the while of every patriotic Englishman to make a holiday tour in Austria so as to enjoy the pleasure of lunching in the "Gasthaus zum Richard Löwenherz" at Castle Dürrenstein, on the "beautiful blue Danube"—a river which is more grey than azure—where our Cœur-de-Lion was held in durance on his return from Palestine until discovered by the minstrel Blondel. In the production of this volume Mr. Baker, a fluent writer, has found a powerful auxiliary in Mr. Donald Maxwell, whose forty-eight illustrations in colour are things of exquisite art and beauty.

THE SCENE WHICH INSPIRED DANTE'S INFERNO: THE LARINI DI MARCO, NEAR TRIESTE.

"A digression should be made to visit the Castle of Lizzana, where Dante lived for some time. It is said that he gleaned an idea for his Inferno from a savagely wild scene that is near here—a great sea of rocks hurled hither and thither, in most awful, awe-inspiring disorder."

From a Colour-plate by Donald Maxwell in "Austria: Her People and Their Homelands."

THE SCENE OF PASSAGES IN "THE CARDINAL'S PAGE": THE CASTLE OF KRUMAU.

"The greatest of the castles of Prince Schwarzenberg . . . is at Krumau . . . a vast pile of buildings on a rocky peak over the seething Vltava . . . The legends clinging to the castle . . . are numerous. . . . I have utilised this castle in 'The Cardinal's Page.'"

From a Colour-plate by Donald Maxwell in "Austria: Her People and Their Homelands."

AUSTRIA: HER PEOPLE AND THEIR HOMELANDS.
BY JAMES BAKER, F.R.G.S.
WITH 48 ILLUSTRATIONS IN COLOUR BY DONALD MAXWELL.
Reproductions by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. John Lane, the Bodley Head.

WHERE RICHARD CŒUR-DE-LION IS SAID TO HAVE LANDED: RAGUSA—THE OLD WALLS.

"The cathedral . . . is said to owe its origin to a vow of Richard Cœur-de-Lion; it is a fact that he was the guest of the Ragusan Senate in 1192. . . . We take a boat across to the little Isle of Lacroma . . . We are where Richard Cœur-de-Lion is said to have landed on his hapless return from the Crusades."

From a Colour-plate by Donald Maxwell in "Austria: Her People and Their Homelands."

IN THE VENICE OF AUSTRIA: THE GRAND CANAL, TRIESTE.

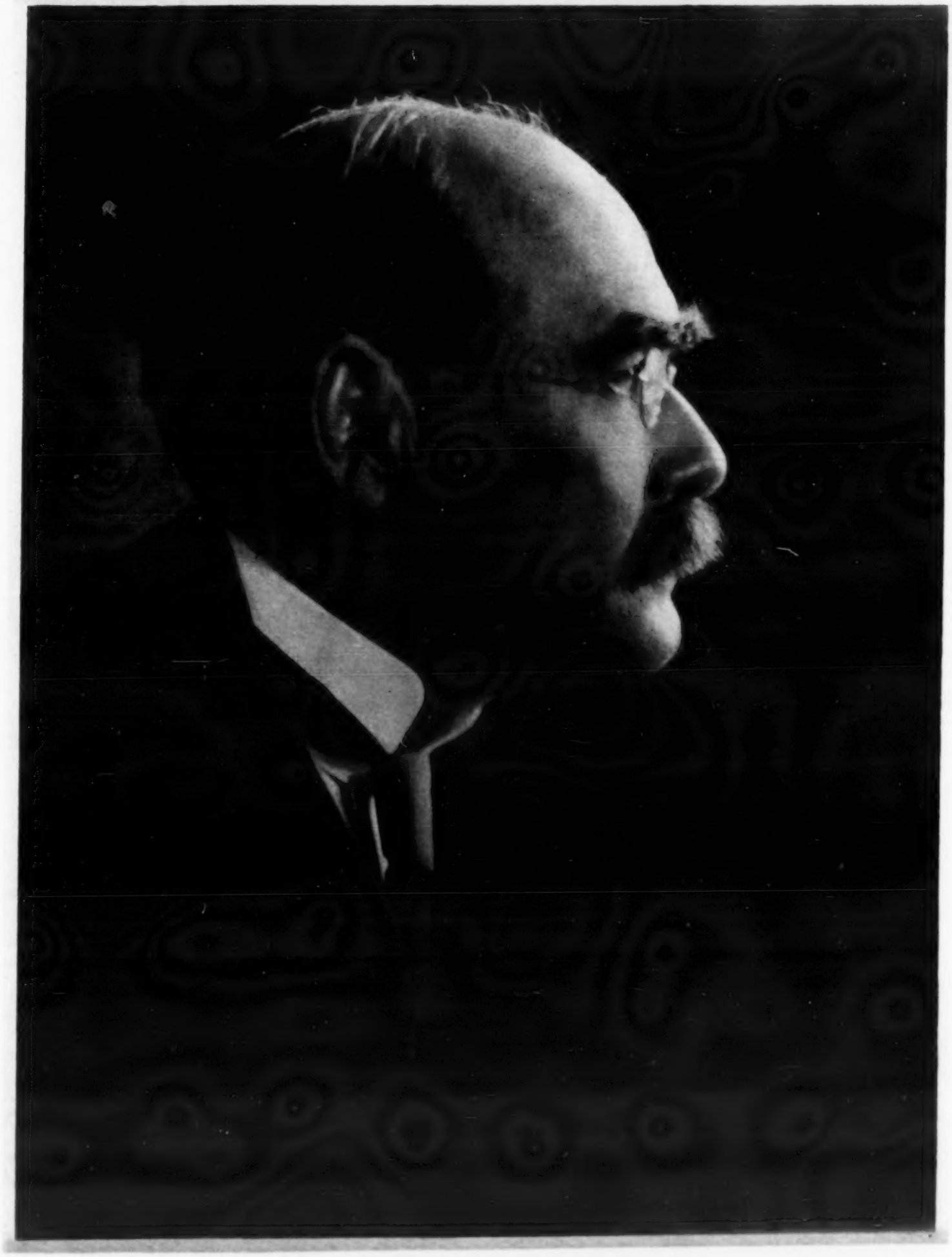
"There are scenes in Trieste, on the canal, that vividly recall Venice. . . . But Venice has not the hills to climb that Trieste can give you, neither has it the terrific Bora that sweeps down off the Karst mountains . . . and tears great ships from their moorings, and will even lift people bodily and hurl them into the harbour."

From a Colour-plate by Donald Maxwell, in "Austria: Her People and Their Homelands."

Lord Acton's Letters to Mary Gladstone. It is nowhere stated in the new edition of the "Letters of Lord Acton to Mary Gladstone" (Macmillan), wherein it is anything more than a new impression. A rapid comparison of it with the original, however, reveals some re-editing of the Letters already published therein, and the addition of many fresh ones after January 1886, the latest of them being dated early in 1901. The subject-matter of the additions might be summed up as Home Rule and Lord Morley; and one letter written a few months after Mr. Gladstone's death, discussing the question of his biographer, is to be singled out as of particular interest. Their effect, as a whole, is only to strengthen the impression left by the earlier volume, and to illustrate further the points made by Mr. Herbert Paul in his introductory Memoir, which, of course, remains in this edition. The opinions expressed in the Letters demonstrate a mind and an estimate of human affairs in which, as Mr. Paul remarks, religion overmastered all mundane considerations, and was first, last, and everywhere.

A NEW DRAMATIST: THE TELLER OF THINGS AS THEY ARE!

Camera Portrait by E. O. Hoppé.



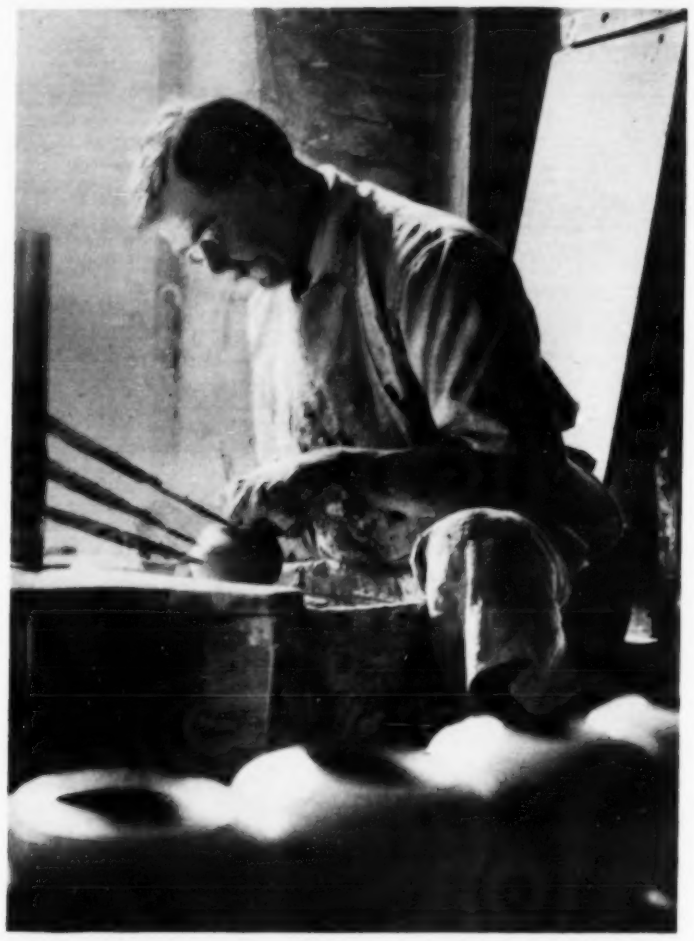
A GREAT POET; A GREAT WRITER OF FICTION; AND NOW A PLAYWRIGHT: RUDYARD KIPLING.

The books of reference will tell you, truly but baldly, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling was born at Bombay on December 30, 1865, son of the late Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, C.I.E.; that he married Miss Caroline Starr Balestier in 1892; that he has one son and one daughter; that he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1907; and that he has written many works. These are the bare facts; and, in truth, it requires only a recital of titles for one to re-realise how great a man of letters is Rudyard Kipling, the teller of things as they are. Who does not conjure up visions of splendid virility and much entertainment when he sees such names as "Departmental Ditties"; "Plain Tales from the Hills," "Soldiers Three," "The Light that Failed," "Barrack-Room Ballads," "The Jungle Book," "Kim," "Just-So Stories," and "Puck of Pook's Hill"? Now Mr. Kipling has turned dramatist, and his play, "The Harbour Watch," will be given for the first time on April 22, at the inauguration of a series of matinées at the Royalty Theatre.

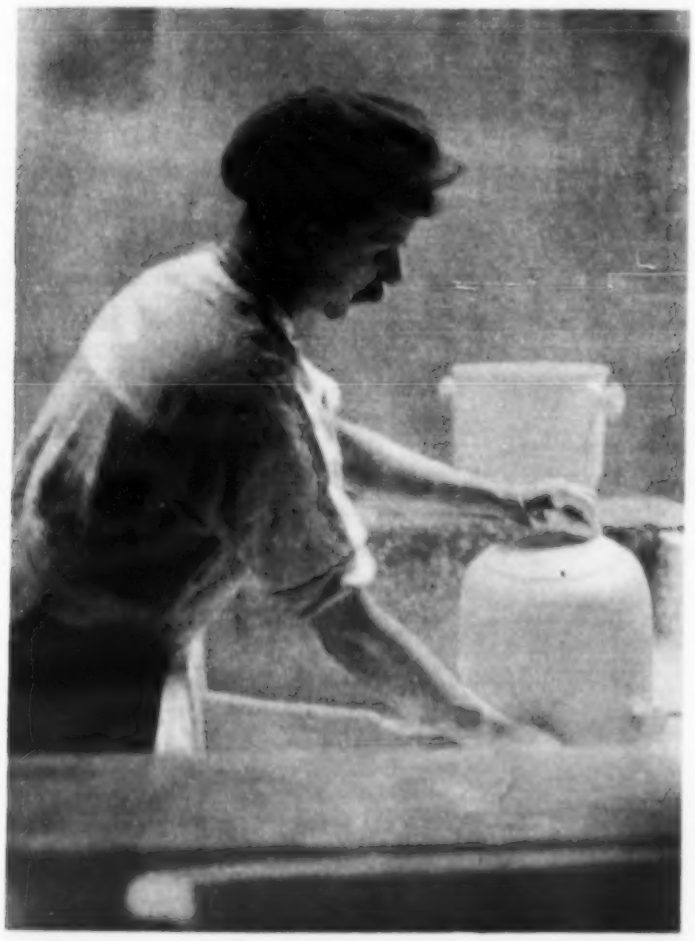
ROYALTY AND STAFFORDSHIRE: TYPES AND WORK OF THE POTTERIES.

Photographs by Mrs. G. A. Barton.

CARRYING HIS CLAY: A POTTER'S BOY IN THE POTTERIES.



FORMING ARTICLES UPON THE POTTER'S WHEEL: A THROWER.



GLAZING WARE: A DIPPER AT WORK IN THE DIPPING-HOUSE.

WORK DONE BY GIRLS: THE CLEANING STAGE OF POTTERY-MAKING.

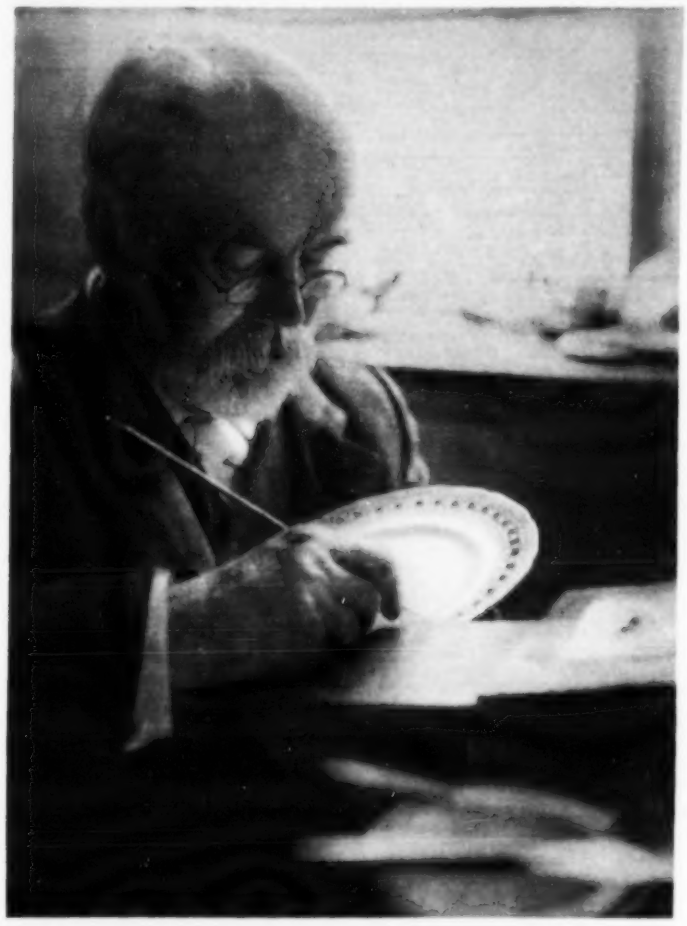
The King and Queen, having expressed a desire to inspect articles of earthenware, china, etc., manufactured in the "Potteries" district, will do so in the King's Hall, Stoke, on Tuesday, April 22; and it is arranged that there shall be shown, in conjunction with modern products, a large and fine collection of eighteenth-century pottery selected from the museums in the County Borough. By way of a brief explanation of the photographs here given, we may say that the clay, after having been prepared, is passed either to the "thrower," who forms it into articles upon the potter's wheel, or to the "presser," who forms articles by pressing the clay upon moulds. Those articles which are "thrown" upon the wheel are usually pressed into moulds while the clay is still moist, that uniformity of size and weight may be ensured. When they have become hard enough to be handled, they are finished by the "turner" upon a lathe. Figures of more or less intricate workmanship and vases are made by casting: each part is formed in a separate mould.

(Continued opposite.

MAKING PRODUCTS THE KING WILL SEE? WORK IN THE POTTERIES.

Photographs by Mrs. G. A. Barton.

THE DECORATION OF THE WARE: AN ARTIST PAINTING A VASE.



THE GILDER AT WORK: GILDING THE EDGE OF A PLATE.

WORK OFTEN DONE IN SEVERAL STAGES: GIRLS PAINTING PLATES.

TURNING-OUT A FALSTAFF: AN ARTIST MODELLING A FIGURE.

Continued.]

and the pieces are then joined together. When completed and dried, the clay articles are placed in fire-clay boxes (plates, saucers, and flat ware "bedded" in ground flint), which are set in the bisque oven, so that the pieces may be subjected to the heat necessary, which is slowly raised to the required point. Cooling follows; the superfluous ground flint is removed by scouring; and the ware is then dipped in glaze in the dipping-house. It is then again subjected to heat; this time in the glazing-oven. Upon its removal from this, it is ready for decoration. It goes to the painter; or, if it is to have a coloured ground, to the ground-layer; or, if it is to be printed, to the printer. To secure first-rate results, the painting is usually done in two, or three or more stages; and the ware is burnt in the enamel-kiln after each painting. Metallic gold, which is laid on by the gilder, is fired in the enamel-kiln at the same heat as the painting. In the "Pottery" district of North Staffordshire, factories are numerous at Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley, Burslem, Longton, Shelton, etc.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY

WELL AWARE OF HIS PARENTAL DUTIES: THE AFRICAN MUD-FISH—THE MALE OF WHICH BUILDS AND GUARDS A NEST.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

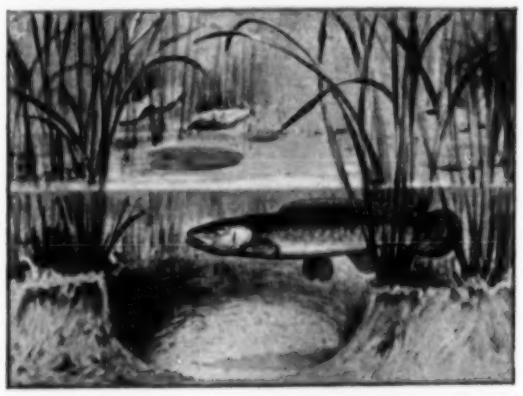
THE art of predicting the weather is one in which it seems, at first sight, we ought easily to surpass our ancestors; yet it may be doubted whether we are really much more successful in it than they. The Meteorological Office boasted some time back that their forecasts of weather, as published in the daily Press, were justified by the result in 52 per cent. of the cases recorded. As the percentage of correct guesses in a sufficiently extended list, however, would exactly equal the incorrect, this does not show a very great superiority for scientific methods over pure conjecture. Yet the Meteorological Office enjoys the advantage, as our ancestors, of course, did not, of elaborate and accurate recording instruments like Secchi's Meteorograph, together with telegraphic reports from weather stations dispersed nearly all over the surface of the globe. Its relative non-success shows, perhaps, that there is still a factor in the problem which it is at present impossible to estimate.

THE ONE-FOOT DEEP, IRREGULAR NEST WHICH THE MALE AFRICAN MUD-FISH BURROWS IN THE MUD AND IN WHICH HE GUARDS THE LARVÆ.

The African mud-fish (Protopterus Annectans) is widely spread over tropical Africa. In the Gambia River it is in the habit of burying itself during the dry season in a kind of nest, in which it passes a period of torpidity. With the wet season it resumes its normal aquatic life.

This is the more extraordinary because our method of forecasting the weather differs entirely from that practised by the ancients. With them it was simply a question of time and season, or what is the same thing, of the appearance or disappearance of certain stars. When Hesiod's husbandman saw the Pleiades, he knew it was time for him to begin his harvest; and when they set forty days later, his ploughing. This might still be a good enough rule for countries near the Equator, where the prevalence of trade-winds which blow uninterruptedly in the direction in which the sun appears to travel, and of the monsoons which in the countries east of Suez blow for six months one way and for another six months the other, help to keep the weather, if not constant, yet regular. In our own less-favoured land, however, we have no such help, and he who would predict the weather must, therefore, confine himself to finding out what winds are blowing in other parts of the world, and when they are likely to reach us.

As to this, we still depend mainly on the observations made by our countryman Halley, who discovered in the seventeenth century, during a voyage in the tropics, how the sun so warmed the air at the Equator that the heated air, rising after its manner, dispersed itself towards the Poles, and was replaced by a rush of cold air from the regions further from the sun. This, which explains the phenomenon of trade winds, was really the foundation of modern meteorology, although it was reserved for Hadley, some fifty years later, to point out that, thanks to the rotation of the earth on its own axis, both kinds of winds stray somewhat from their apparent objective. Later, Dove's "law of rotation" was discovered, which declares that in our latitude the wind will nearly always follow the sun's motion—*i.e.*, will pass from N. through N.E., and from S.E. to S., completing the circle by passing from S. to N. through the West—but will very seldom move the reverse way. Finally, there comes in what is known as the law of Buys Ballot, which is that, in the Northern Hemisphere, if one stands with one's back to the wind, the line of lower pressure is always on one's left hand.



A BOW-FIN (AMIA CALVA) AND ITS BELL-MOUTHED NEST WHICH IS TWO OR THREE FEET IN DIAMETER AND A FOOT DEEP.

Amia Calva, the so-called bow-fin of the fresh waters of the United States, makes a nest in the spring and lines the bottom of the excavation with fragments of roots or sand. He then awaits the coming of a female, to lay eggs in the nest. The male fish watches over the eggs assiduously.

This enables us to understand what is meant by the cyclonic and anti-cyclonic disturbances which are so frequently mentioned in the official forecasts as approaching us, generally from the Atlantic. If within any particular spot the pressure is lower than it is outside it, the wind blows round it in the contrary direction to the hands of a watch, and is called cyclonic from the similar behaviour of the West Indian hurricanes named cyclones. This is because the lowest pressure to anyone standing with his back to the wind is always on one's left hand. If, however, the pressure within the area in question is higher than outside it, the wind blows round it clockwise and is called anti-cyclonic.

One circumstance against our forecasting the weather correctly outweighs all those in our favour. The winds we can observe are all those blowing close to the earth's surface. What do we know as to the currents prevailing at even a few miles above it, where, as aviators constantly assure us, there are even "holes" and "pockets" in the atmosphere? Until we have more information on this, meteorology, *pace* Professor Bjerknes, from whose recent address to the University of Leipzig some of the above facts are quoted, will not be an exact science. F. L.

THE TEN-SPINED STICKLEBACK AND ITS NEST.

A GLANIS AND ITS NEST.

By those who do not know, it is too often assumed that fishes are stupid and devoid of all parental instinct. This is by no means the case. The Stickleback, for example, builds a nest which, in the case of the sea-stickleback, is made of a mass of pendent sea-weeds held together, by a silk-like thread, into a pear-shaped form. The eggs are laid in the centre of this, and the male parent will guard them for weeks, repairing any hurt done to the nest. The ten-spined stickleback does not make its nest in the mud, but attaches it, at a height, to water-plants. The male makes a rounded bundle of fine weeds and fixes this to a plant. Then he burrows into the bundle, and having got inside it, turns about until the nest has taken the form of a muff. The cat-fish has been known to make a nest in an old stove-pipe and in an old sack. With those fishes that show interest in their offspring it is the male which takes the chief part, building the nest, guarding the eggs, protecting and bringing up the young.

MADE BY ONE OF THE MOST DOMESTICATED OF FISHES: THE NEST OF A STICKLEBACK.

BY A FISH WHICH IS KNOWN TO HAVE BUILT IN AN OLD STOVE-PIPE: A CAT-FISH AND ITS NEST.

RHYTHM AND GRACE: A GREAT RUSSIAN DANCER.

Photograph by Schneider

IN HER SWAN DRESS: MME. ANNA PAVLOVA, WHO IS RETURNING TO THE PALACE THEATRE, AND IS TO GIVE, AMONGST OTHER NEW DANCES, HER RENDERING OF "LES PRÉLUDES" OF LISZT.

Mme. Anna Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer, will be seen at the Palace Theatre again on Monday, April 21. In addition to presenting old favourites during her season, she will give, as one of several new features of her répertoire, "Les Préludes" of Liszt, produced and arranged by M. Michael Fokine. The photograph shows her in "Le Cygne" of Saint-Saëns.

A LITTLE WAR IN BEING: PUNISHING PECCANT NAGAS.

1. BRITISH PUNISHMENT OF PECCANT NATIVES: BURNING TOTOK TINGIU.

2. SHOWING TROOPS ENGAGED: A HALT ON THE ROAD FROM WAKCHING.

3. A LITTLE WAR IN BEING: BURNING TOTOK.

About the middle of February it was announced that a small force was about to proceed to punish certain Naga villages whose people were concerned recently in the killing of nine transport coolies of the Military Police Force. As we have stated in previous issues of "The Illustrated London News," more especially when dealing with the Abor Expedition, the tribes generically known as Nagas live on the hills on the left, or south, bank of the Brahmaputra. Part of the Naga Hills is under British control; in other parts a number of the Nagas are still head-hunters, and head-hunting has been known to go on quite recently within ten miles of tea-gardens in Assam.

"Teach without noise of words—without confusion of opinions—without the arrogance of honour—without the assault of argument."

MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY—WISDOM FOR THE SPRING

The following, compiled from a Work of an eminent Pathologist.—Now our bodies are like houses in more than one respect, and it is usually found that although each house may be dusted out once a day, there is a regular cleaning up with extra sweeping once a week; and in addition to this there is a SPRING CLEANING of the whole house. Dinner Pills and stimulating diet are like the daily dusting, and while they may answer for some persons, others find that they require additional assistance, and if this be not given to them by means of a cholagogue purgative, they have unpleasant reminders by getting violent migraine with bilious vomiting, and generally they are obliged to fast for at least one day during the continuance of the headache.

G. B. Cipriani, Fecit. **SPRING.** *Engraved by F. Bartolozzi.*

"The sweet-scented buds all around us are swelling, There are songs in the stream, there is health in the gale."

All the functions of the nervous system at this VERNAL SEASON of the year have a period of maximum activity.

"A thorough house cleaning of the alimentary canal, together with proper stimulation of the skin and kidneys, and an intelligent regulation of diet, are our most important measures in the treatment of the nervous system."—*Hutchinson.*

"All disease is the same in all parts of the body. Its cause, morbid humour, which obstructs the circulation of the blood and the electricity or motive power of the brain. Its source, Indigestion and Constipation, or the Putrefaction arising therefrom."—*W. Russell.*

"Recent researches have led to the establishment of the fact, to the satisfaction of the medical profession of the whole civilised world, that the chief cause of the infirmities of old age, as well as of a large proportion of the diseases of adult life, is the process known as 'Auto-Intoxication,' or self-poisoning.

"This poisoning of our own bodies is due to putrefaction taking place in the large intestine, which in turn is the result of decomposition of food material set up by germs, or microbes, which infest the bowel, and which flourish most where bowel cleanliness least obtains.

"The dual problem, therefore, of maintaining health and postponing the evils of old age resolves itself into the question as to how intestinal putrefaction may be averted, or prevented, or, in other words, how the bowel may be kept clean."—*Extract from the work of Dr. Charles Reinhardt's well-known book, "Diet and the Maximum Duration of Life."*

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

AN IDEAL SPRING ALTERATIVE.

Where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a Serious Illness. Its effect upon any Disordered, Sleepless, or Feverish Condition is simply Marvellous

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

ART NOTES.

A DELIGHTFUL exhibition of nearly the whole range and scope of lithography is being held, and with a purpose, in the main hall of the L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. I have never known a busier show; it seizes the idler and in six minutes makes him a lithographer: instead of being run over by the L.C.C. trams in Southampton Row, you wander into the hall and are promptly turned into an L.C.C. art-student. Nor is the metamorphosis wholly the work of the demonstrator at the press. Having printed lithographs for thirty years, he does not see the need for many words. He is satisfied that the utter logic and propriety of the process will prevail. "If you wait five minutes you'll know all about it," was his answer to a first question; but before the end he grew convinced of my stupidity, and explained.

Photo. G.P.U.

WEARING MOURNING FOR THE LATE KING OF GREECE: THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS MARY WATCHING THE WOOLWICH REVIEW AT THE SALUTING BASE.

It is not only the printing-press that fills the place with business. The work upon the walls gives one the sense of something doing, of progress—of a purpose. This does not necessarily apply to the case devoted to Senefelder, or to the lithographs of Mr. Jackson, the Council's Master-Lithographer, which last have the air of leisure and of artistry. But the work of Mr. Jackson's pupils is astir; it answers the call of the advertiser and the publisher. Posters and illustrations abound; obviously Mr. Jackson has taught his classes that lithography is not meant only to satisfy the whim of the artist and collector for a restricted æstheticism and limited editions. The lithographic stone is, like the pavement, the broad stone to publicity. It is a democratic invention, and the democracy has laid hands upon it in Southampton Row. The girls in blue aprons, the man from the street, the loafing art-critic, the obliging secretary, all there knew, as they watched, the power of the press—of a press that can be worked by the hand of any one of them. Had Shelley been of the group he would have left with a sheaf of coloured leaflets to scatter in Sicilian Avenue. But there was one aristocrat among us, the man of few words who did the work. He seemed to me to dislike, almost to the point of passion, the divulging of his secrets.

The catalogue of the Browning collection is one of the most interesting ever issued from Wellington Street. It does far more than cover the field of two Victorian lives; it covers the whole field of their two visions. Both the Brownings had a strong sense of the joy of possession, of touch, of association. They kept everything that related to their own work and lives; they treasured the letters of their friends, they went to live in the places of which they wrote, and they wrote of the places in which they lived. A number of the lots to be sold at Sotheby's are the relics of Pope Clement XIII., a member of the Venetian family in whose palace, the Rezzonico, Robert Browning died. The "old yellow book" provides one of a thousand proofs that he lived in a treasurable world.

Nothing they possessed seemed to be without significance for them. And if the surrounding bricks or landscapes were not dear for intimately personal reasons, the associations of the past were sufficiently enlivening. The book-case (Lot 1403) put together from monastic scraps of wood bought by Browning on several occasions, illustrates the animated and animating attitude. Mrs. Browning says in a letter to Miss Mitford, "When Robert and I are ambitious, we talk of buying Balzac in full some day, to put him in our book-case from the convent, if the carved wood angels, infants, and serpents, should not finish mouldering away in horror at the touch of him."

Probably every book they owned kept for them "the touch of him"—the touch of its author. In the Brownings' own sense of having and holding, of the value of possessions, may be found the justification of the sale. It is hard to believe that they would not approve the opportunity now offered to other people with something of the same sense. Certainly they would not have wished for the destruction of their treasures. And the things which you do not destroy must ultimately become the property of posterity.

E. M.

Those interested in theatrical matters can hardly dispense with "The Era Almanack and Annual" for 1913, edited by Frank Desprez, and published at 5, Tavistock Street, Strand. It is a very useful shillingsworth.

Photo. News Illus. Co.

RIDING THROUGH CHEERING CROWDS FROM THE ROYAL ARTILLERY MESS TO THE REVIEW-GROUND: THE KING AND THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT WOOLWICH.

Woolwich thoroughly appreciated the royal visit on April 9, when their Majesties witnessed a review of artillery on Woolwich Common, and went over the Royal Military Academy and the Arsenal. They motored from Buckingham Palace to Woolwich, arriving at the Royal Artillery Mess about 11 a.m. Thence the King, who was in the undress uniform of a Field-Marshal, with the Duke of Connaught, Sir John French, Sir James Grierson, and other officers, rode to the review-ground between cheering crowds. The Queen and Princess Mary drove thither in a carriage.

Here—in your mouth and throat—is where Disease-Germs attack you.

YOU cannot help inhaling these germs every day—you *have* to breathe the same air as crowds of Consumptives and sufferers from Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, etc. If you have never caught anything worse than a sore throat, it's because your germ-resisting powers are strong. But they may not always be so—a slight chill may weaken them—and then *your* turn will come! Don't risk it! It's so easy to safeguard yourself by sucking a few Formamint Tablets every day.

A Common-sense Precaution.

If you have never had an infectious illness you have been lucky. But, remember, you are just as liable to infection as anyone else. Every day strong, healthy people *are* stricken down by these diseases—people who felt just as safe from them as perhaps you do. Is it wise to take no account of risks which can so easily be avoided?

And this habit of sucking a few Formamints daily is not a fad, any more than it is a fad to take reasonable precautions against burglary, though you may never have been burgled. You would make your house burglar-proof if you could—and you *can* make your mouth and throat germ-proof. It is a plain common-sense precaution—much wiser than catching somebody else's illness!

Begin it To-day!

Doctors, nurses, sanitary inspectors, all adopt this precaution. So do thousands of other shrewd practical men and women, including many celebrities like the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., Lord Justice Buckley, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, etc. They don't believe in exposing their health to *unnecessary* risks. Do *you?*

Start the Formamint-habit to-day. Just a few of these harmless, palatable tablets (sucked like sweets) keep your whole mouth and throat clean, fresh, healthy—*and free from germs.* Help to preserve your teeth, too, and sweeten your breath without scenting it. Get a bottle from your Chemist, price 1/11d. Or we will send you a Free Sample on receipt of a post-card, mentioning this paper.—A. Wulfing & Co., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.

Protect your Health by the daily use of

Formamint

the germ-killing throat tablet.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH!
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
THE TO CLEANLINESS!
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.M. GEORGE V.
AVOID INJURIOUS SUBSTITUTES!!
SCRUBB'S IS MADE WITH EVERY SCIENTIFIC CARE!
FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD USE,
BRIGHTENS ALL IT TOUCHES!

CHARACTER, REAL AND FICTITIOUS.

THREE picture-books, in Messrs. Foulis's attractive *format*, have sufficient kinship to be considered together, although one of them does not strictly belong to the same series as the others. To their interesting volumes upon the "originals" of great novelists' characters, Messrs. Foulis now add Dickens and Stevenson. "The Dickens Originals," by Mr. Edwin Pugh, traverses, as such a book must do, familiar ground, and it leaves us not much more certain than before as to the novelist's models. There are presumptions, hints—at times direct confessions by Dickens himself—which help identification; but, as Mr. Pugh admits, no one original supplied all the traits of any single character. Of new matter, the most interesting is Mr. Pugh's suggestion of an original for Fagin. In Major Arthur Griffiths' "Chronicles of Newgate" there occurs an account of a notorious receiver of stolen goods, Ikey Solomons; and this person Mr. Pugh puts forward as the real Fagin. His case is not particularly strong, being based merely on the assumption that in 1838, when "Oliver Twist" was begun, "the name of Ikey Solomons was no doubt as well known as that of Charles Peace a generation ago." Still, Dickens took hints everywhere, and Ikey, no less than any other "fence," may have been laid under contribution. It hardly matters. In the end, as Mr. Pugh admits, Fagin is entirely a sublimation of type in the Dickens manner—a sort of "super-fence." The book is written, not inappropriately, in a flamboyant style, and from a purely Cockney point of view. As regards "A Tale of Two Cities," it is not easy to follow Mr. Pugh's uncritical and intemperate exaltation of Dickens's "historical intuition" at the expense of Carlyle's historical method. The book is frothy, but an interesting compendium of hypotheses.

From this consideration of Early Victorian English characters in an exaggerated type, we turn to Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes's "The English Character," an entirely modern series of essays based on the writer's personal observation of his contemporaries. Mr. Hughes analyses the characteristics not only of Englishmen and Englishwomen, but even of railway engines. He views all classes, and has a caustic or a humane word for each. His best essay, and the one that gets nearest to the heart of things, in a rather empty book, is that on commercial travellers, about whom he writes with real sympathy and illumination. The coloured portraits by Frederick Gardner are occasionally cruel and melancholy. Such are the God of Suburbia and the Hyde Park Orator. The official woman, presumably a postmistress, is awful in her indeterminateness of sex. Perhaps it is a postmistress, perhaps it is an archbishop, or it may be merely a militant Suffragette issuing orders for arson. More consoling for our conclusions on modern English character is the genial portrait of the "Old Sport." Mr. Hughes has written of the young dandy, but he has not attempted the "Nut." This is a distinct loss to contemporary history.

"Thirdly and lastly," in "The Stevenson Originals," by Eve Blantyre Simpson, we are on firmer ground than in Dickens, for a great deal of "R. L. S.'s" material is beyond dispute. Of his use, for instance, of Lord Braxfield for "Weir of Hermiston" we have the assurance that "he had studied Braxfield for long, and decided how he was to act as his puppet." But Stevenson, too, was composite in his method. Sir Sidney Colvin, writing of the scenery of "Hermiston," thinks that it is "distilled from a number of different haunts and associations among the moorlands of southern Scotland." Yet there is a real Hermiston near Edinburgh, and "the principal names have a smack of Midlothian about them." The frontispiece to the book is a coloured reproduction of Count Nerli's portrait of Stevenson, now in Lord Guthrie's collection at Swanston. There is also a pleasant portrait of Miss Alison Cunningham, Louis' old nurse "Cummy," "my second mother, my first wife" of the dedication to "A Child's Garden of Verses." Miss Simpson's book is, perhaps, the most satisfactory of a rather difficult series. Her method is careful and scholarly, and her judgments temperate. The book is a worthy addition to the bibliography of "R. L. S."

Photo. W. S. Berridge, F.Z.S.

A ONE-OSTRICH-POWER CAR FOR JOY-RIDES: THE LATEST ATTRACTION AT THE "ZOO."

The feathered steed is a cock ostrich, recently presented to the Zoological Society by Mr. A. H. Wingfield, who has a private menagerie in Bedfordshire. He has trained the bird to draw a light carriage, rather like the one used for the llamas; this he has also presented. A green saddle-cloth is put on the bird's back under the wings, and the harness consists of a padded collar round its chest, fastened by straps buckled underneath and attached to the traces. The shafts pass through rings fastened to the saddle-cloth. This novel equipage made a trial trip in the gardens the other day, and the ostrich took things very calmly, on the whole, though startled by some of the animals.

Photo. C.N.

WHERE MEDICINE FOR THE POPE IS DISPENSED: THE CHEMIST'S "SHOP" IN THE VATICAN, SERVED BY ECCLESIASTICS.

The illness of the Pope has lent particular interest to this photograph of the Vatican's own chemist's "shop," served by ecclesiastical dispensers, a scene pleasantly suggestive of religion and science in co-operation. When the Pope was first taken ill, and was fainting in his study, no doctor being at hand, the Vatican chemist, Father Prondocimo, administered smelling salts, which revived the patient for a time. Later Dr. Amici came, and gave further restoratives.

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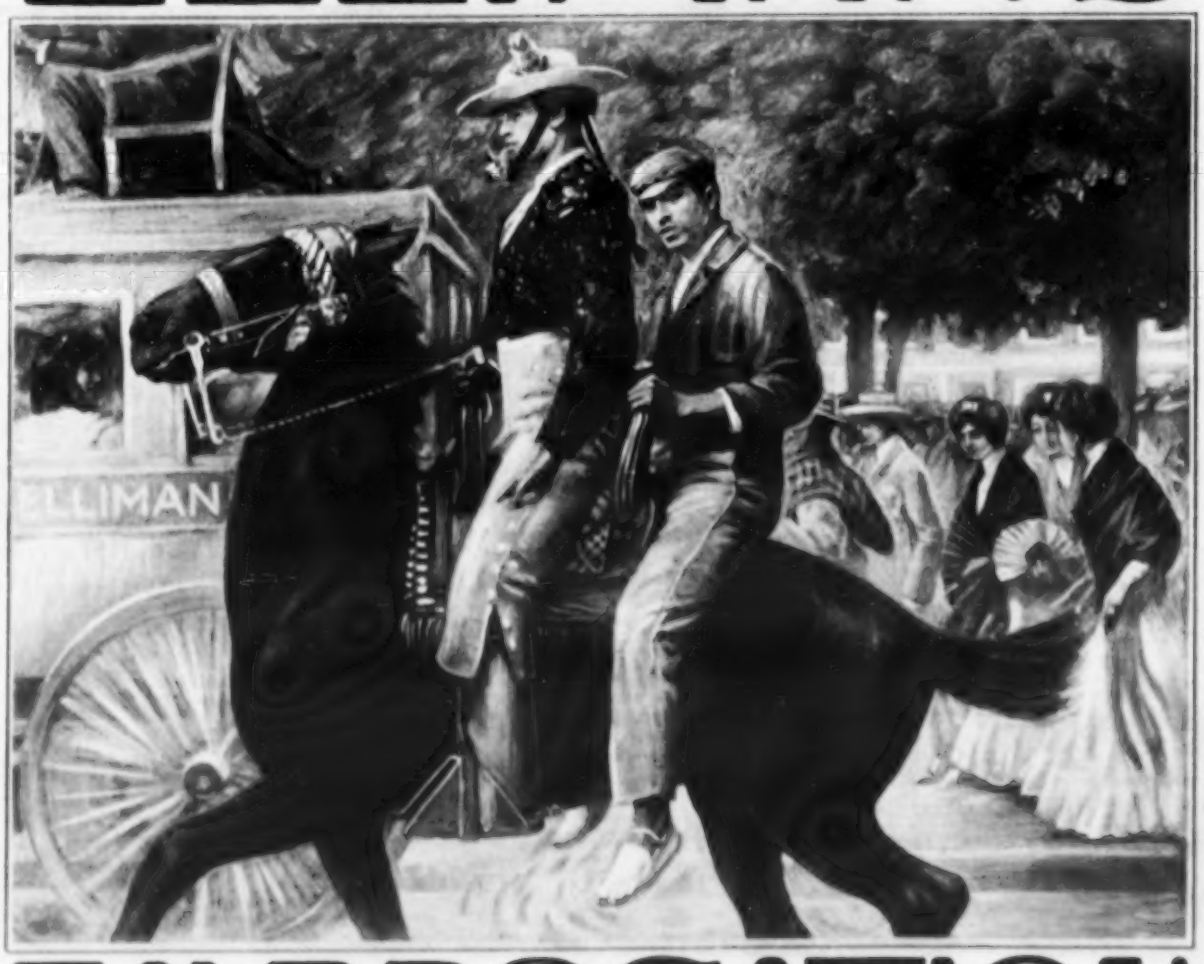

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DEWAR

Joseph Simpson, R.B.A.

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ROB ROY

This Picture is the Fourth of a Series of colored Portraits of Famous Scots published by

JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, Perth & London

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

SINCE it is only four years since Sir Herbert Tree gave us his former revival of "The School for Scandal," and since in the present repetition he himself resumes his rôle of Sir Peter Teazle, there is no need to dwell on his performance, mellowed as it has become, or to discuss the picturesque setting he provides for the play or his general stage-management. The noticeable thing about the presentation we are now offered at His Majesty's is the newness of the cast, scarcely any, if any, member of it save Sir Herbert himself having figured in that of 1909, while, of course, its chief interest turns on that wonderfully successful young actress, Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, making her début in old comedy as Lady Teazle. Both Shakespeare and modern playwrights have helped this clever girl to what for an artist so young were veritable triumphs. If not the happiest of Rosalinds or the most convincing of Juliets, she has put the latter-day playgoer deeply under obligation by the charm of her Viola and the sweetness of her Desdemona, and only a week or two ago, in the love-scenes of "The Happy Island," she showed in a play of to-day her command of fervour and pathos. Sheridan, however, requires a special training, and Miss Neilson-Terry does not move comfortably in the artificial atmosphere of a comedy of manners, nor does she turn its elaborated phrases of wit smartly or easily. Moreover, to tell the truth, her conception of her latest part is wrong. She exaggerates the hoydenishness of the would-be smart town Madam; she credits her with the most rustic of manners, and mistakes skittishness for gaiety of heart. Her Lady Teazle's best moment occurs in the screen scene; there we get genuine sincerity of feeling. What is missing in the new Lady Teazle — a natural and confident handling of the dialogue — we obtain from the Charles and Joseph Surface of the revival. Mr. Matheson Lang's Charles may be modern in manner, but he is full of breeziness, and he never lets us suspect that there is anything stilted in his speeches. Mr. Philip Merivale's Joseph also phrases neatly and colloquially, though he is occasionally perhaps a trifle too melodramatic. For the rest, Mr. Hayden Coffin is a spirited Careless, and sings the famous song gracefully; Mr. A. E. George is an admirably orotund Sir Oliver; Mr. Fisher White's Crabtree is a telling miniature; Mr. Nigel Playfair is happily feminine as the fop Backbite; and Miss Rose Edouin makes a vigorously comic Lady Sneerwell. Sir Herbert himself seemed a little nervous about the experiment of employing so many new-comers in Sheridan comedy, but, as will be gathered, the bulk of them gave good accounts of themselves.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

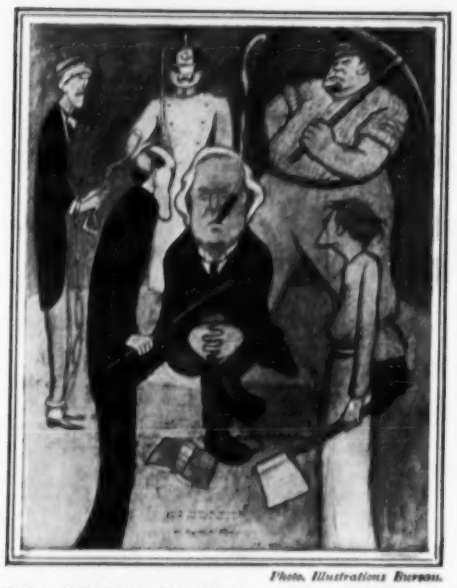

Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE IMPREGNABLE ROCK: "MR. ASQUITH IN OFFICE," A CARICATURE BY MAX BEERBOHM.

The House of Lords, Germany, Labour, Suffragism, and Sir Edward Carson try to oust the Prime Minister, who replies, in the words of James Fitzjames, "Come one, come all! this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I."

Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

"EVENINGS IN PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE": A CARICATURE BY MAX BEERBOHM.

"Lord Northcliffe, 'Help! Again I feel the demons of Sensationalism rising in me. Hold me fast! Curb me, if you love me.'"

Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY AT GRIPS WITH RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY: A CARICATURE BY MAX BEERBOHM.

The exhibition of Mr. Max Beerbohm's latest caricatures opened recently at the Leicester Galleries. The legend attached to the above drawing is: "Sir Edward Grey wondering whether, after all, he is so wise as he looks and sounds in the House of Commons."

Singers, especially those in the early stages of their training, should welcome Mme. Liza Lehmann's new work, "Practical Hints for Students of Singing," published by Messrs. Enoch and Sons, of 14, Great Marlborough Street. Mme. Lehmann's great experience and high position in the musical world are a guarantee of its value. In addition to instructions, clearly and simply expressed, as to voice management, deportment, and so on, and exercises, it contains a number of songs with special hints as to their rendering.

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ADJUSTABLE REST-CHAIRS.

"The Library Lounge" (Patented).

Automatic Adjustable Back.

Simply press a button and the back declines or automatically rises to any position desired by the occupant. Release the button, and the back is instantly and securely locked.

The detachable Front Table can be used flat for writing or inclined for reading. When not in use it is concealed under the seat. The arms lift up and turn outwards, forming Side Tables for holding books, writing materials, etc.

The Adjustable Reading Desk and round Side Tray can be used on either side of Chair.

The Leg Rest is adjustable to various inclinations, and can be used as a footstool. When not in use it slides under the seat.

The only Chair combining these conveniences or that is so easily adjusted.

The Upholstery is exceptionally soft and deep, with spring elastic edges, and supports the entire body in the highest degree of luxurious comfort.

Would not one of these chairs add considerably to the enjoyment of your relaxation and rest?

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I enclose photograph of my two eldest children at 7½ years and 14 months respectively; they were brought up on **your foods and show good results.**

Our present baby, now 8 weeks old, has had No. 1 'Allenburys' from birth, and is thriving well."

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LADIES' PAGE.

IN the mysterious workings of human fate, both individual and national, it often happens that what appear to be misfortunes prove in the long run to have been beneficial, and vice-versa. Generations yet to-be may perhaps perceive that the calamities of Turkey at the present moment eventually proved to be beneficial; possibly, for instance, by leading ultimately to the enfranchisement of the women of Islam from the darkness and slavery in which they have so long been kept. The Sultan of Turkey is regarded by all the Moslem world as its religious head, and any alteration in custom that might receive his sanction would thereby be commended to his co-religionists in other lands. Men in more enlightened countries are able to perceive that the removal from the Mohammedans' social life of all the inspiring and refining influence of women, and also the loss of their labour, except so far as it can be carried on in the home, is a terrible drawback to the nation which adopts the principle of the veil and the harem. Lord Cromer, for example, as his last word to the Egyptian men, tried to impress upon them that the very first necessity for their future national progress is to unveil the faces of their women, to give them education, and to allow them to mix in society. Some of the more enlightened Moslem men are beginning to perceive all this themselves. When I was in Egypt, two or three native gentlemen (Copts, however, not Mohammedans) said to me: "I mean to bring up my daughters to wear hats!" This was a rather quaint way of declaring that their girls were never to be required to assume the all-concealing "habarah," the loose over-all of black that hides the entire shape, and is supplemented to conceal the features by the veil, or "yashmak," covering the face. The enormous majority of Moslems, however, have not even begun to consider the question of the loss that they sustain by having ignorant, enslaved mothers, condemned to the darkness of the secluded harem physically, and to that of hopeless ignorance and lack of social intercourse mentally. Will the crushing defeat of the Turks in the field lead them to take stock of their whole national position, and to realise that "whosoever attaches one end of a chain to the neck of a slave places the other round his own neck?"

Previously, the so-called reforming "Young Turk" party had displayed very strongly an incapacity for realising that any true reform must include the emancipation of women. When this party deposed the late Sultan and professed to be the pioneers of reform in their country, some of the Turkish ladies considered that this must apply to their position also, and appeared in the streets unveiled. Not only were they mobbed by roughs in the streets, but after a little while the "Young Turks" met the case by actually adding a new clause to the penal code, "enabling the authorities to punish any member of any religious community recognised by the Government who shall trespass against the doctrines of his faith." The meaning of this strange new law was then proclaimed formally by the head of the Moslem priesthood, the Sheik-el-Islam, who issued an address on the subject of the dress of women, saying: "The law of Islam with regard to the veiling of women does much good. . . . Moslem women must avoid anything in the nature of clothes for which they will surely be called to account in the other world. We men must explain to our wives and daughters that by adopting such [that is, European] attire their conduct is immoral and contrary to the sacred law." Hence, the penal law above cited had been passed, and "consequently let Turkish women take care that they wear the veil in accordance with the sacred law, and heads of families be on the watch to uphold national morality." So did the "Young Turks" deal with the desire of the women of their nation to obtain a natural, healthy, and active life. Will the results of the war have taught them that man can never advance far alone — that he must take with him the partner of his life or be himself dragged back by the degradation in which he keeps her immured?

A BECOMING HAT AND FASHIONABLE CORSAGE.
This bodice shows the entire absence of collar, characteristic of the newest gowns.

A large number of women will hail with delight the very low-cut necks that are a feature of the newest gowns. For sheer beauty it is difficult to beat the soft lines and curves of the feminine throat—provided, of course, that there is plumpness to just the right degree. But modern women have learnt to take such care of themselves, have become such experts in the question of diet, and so Spartan in carrying out the needful self-denial; also so ready to call in the skilled craft of the masseuse, that the beautiful throat is the rule and not the exception at any gathering of Society women. Some of the Parisian model frocks are cut really startlingly low, and beyond a doubt this will be modified by English wearers; but at the same time to show merely the pit of the throat will not give that really up-to-date aspect that is, naturally enough, sought after. Whatever the colour and material of the gown, it is vastly becoming to the complexion to have the low-cut neck bordered by a white fabric. A turned-down snowy collar, edged or embroidered, or incrusted with lace, a dainty fichu, or maybe a tiny upstanding frill of lace, are some of the methods being employed to give this unmistakably favourable finish. A dainty little adornment that is being revived for use with these collarless gowns is the band of black velvet ribbon to encircle the throat. There is something particularly neat and charming about this quaint, old-world aid to beauty, though, perhaps, it seems to cry aloud for the accompaniment of beauty-spots to show up dimples on cheek and chin. The jewellers have been swift to take advantage of the new caprice, and are turning out the prettiest clasps and buckles imaginable in diamonds, pearls, turquoises, and other precious stones—as well as the humble, yet effective, paste. Dangling jewels are particularly attractive.

FILOMENA.

The Key to Beauty.

A perfect complexion is undoubtedly the key to beauty, for with an unattractive and sallow skin the most lovely features are of little avail. A perfect complexion can be cultivated by regularly massaging the face with Beetham's La-rola. It strengthens the outer surface of the skin, builds up the tissues and supplies them with the required nourishment. If you would have a soft clear complexion, rivalling the peach in delicacy and hue, regularly apply Beetham's La-rola to your face and hands.

BEETHAMS
La-rola

Special Offer.—Send us 3d., and we will forward you (in the United Kingdom) a box of samples of La-rola, Tooth Paste, Rose Bloom, Soap, &c. Write to Dept. I.L.N.

Bottles, 1/-, 2/6, of all Chemists and Stores.

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PEBECO

PEBECO keeps the teeth white and the mouth healthy.

PEBECO Tooth Paste overcomes teeth-attacking bacteria, prevents decay, and whitens the teeth without injury.

PEBECO is a delightful deodorant, and creates a wholesome, non-acid condition of the mouth. Its fresh, natural flavour makes it far preferable to the many sugary and scented dentifrices sold.

PEBECO
TOOTH PASTE

OUR FREE OFFER.—Try Pebeco Tooth Paste at our expense for ten days. We will send you a supply sufficient for ten days, night and morning use, with it a scientific acid-mouth test, for 2d. to cover postage.

P. BEIERSDORF & CO., 7a, Idol Lane, E.C.

Water Risks.

The ordinary water supply of a town, properly filtered and supervised as to its storage, is safe for human consumption. Where any supply is liable to contamination, by the germs of typhoid fever and allied organisms, it will, of course, be capable of carrying and disseminating disease broadcast. Nothing is more certain than that even one case of typhoid fever allowed to infect a public supply will cause an epidemic of that disease. Medical records contain many illustrations of this fact. Water, besides, may be pure enough when received into houses, but cisterns are often dirty, and so the drinking supply becomes foul and dangerous. Attention to the regular cleansing of cisterns is therefore a bounden duty on the part of the householder. But there is yet another way of making "assurance doubly sure" that our drinking supply is all it should be. We can filter it, and so under our own supervision ensure the purity of our drinking beverages. The filter I recommend is that of the **"Berkefeld" Filter Co.** It is a perfect appliance, and gives a supply of germ-free water, even when dirty water is used to be passed through the filter. This is why the Berkefeld Filter at home and in the field prevents typhoid fever; it prevents all germs escaping with the filtered product.

From a Lecture on "Water," by the late Dr. ANDREW WILSON.

TO BE OBTAINED EVERYWHERE.

Write for Catalogue "W" to
THE BERKEFELD FILTER CO., LTD.,
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FOOT'S SAFETY BATH CABINET

All the delights and benefits of every form of Hot Air, Vapour, Perfumed, and Medicated Baths can be enjoyed privately, economically, and with absolute safety in your own room.

Our Patent Folding Cabinets embrace every desirable feature. There are none so safe or give such satisfaction. The following are some of the points of their superiority—

1st—Efficient and Absolutely Safe Outside Heater.
2nd—Adjustable Seat.
3rd—Heat Regulator.
4th—The Bather is not fastened by the neck to the Cabinet.
5th—Exit is easy and immediate. No assistant is required.
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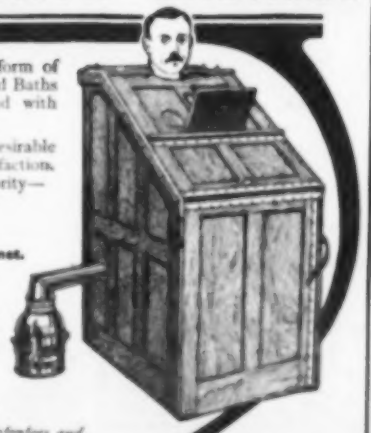
Our Cabinets are endorsed and recommended by Physicians for the cure of Rheumatism, Colds, Influenza, Kidney, Blood, and Skin Diseases.



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Write for "Bath Book" No. 7.

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A reason for the tonal superiority of the Æolian Orchestrelle.

Do not imagine that there is anything in common between the Æolian Orchestrelle and the ordinary American and reed organs.

Not only is the construction wholly different, but by means of an improved device, known as the qualifying tube, which is attached to every reed, the tones are rendered as sweet and clear as those obtainable on the best type of pipe organs.

THE

Æolian Orchestrelle

A PERFECT HOME ORGAN THAT ANYONE CAN PLAY

Whilst possessing the sweetest organ tones ever obtained from an instrument of its size, it is also elaborately voiced with a great variety of other instrumental tones, including exact reproductions of the chief voices of the modern orchestra.

By means of the music-roll device, anyone may command both its organ and orchestral tones in the performance of the greatest musical works. The devices give the player a perfect control over the expression, tone, and volume of sound, yet are sufficiently simple to be mastered in a single lesson.

The music which is available to you by means of the Æolian Orchestrelle includes practically every organ, orchestral, and operatic work of importance or interest—over 7,000 different selections—and this number is being constantly increased.

Call and play the Æolian Orchestrelle at Æolian Hall, or write for Catalogue 5.

The Orchestrelle Co.,
ÆOLIAN HALL,
135-6-7, New Bond St., London, W.

A BUNCH OF WAR-BOOKS.

"NEW ARM" OF JOURNALISM.

HERE are three books about the Balkan War which will minister at once to the gaiety and enlightenment of nations. Needless to say, they are all from the pens of war-correspondents—two of them writers, and two photographers, or camera-men, who are not to be confounded with the "Cameron men," though equally venturesome and invincible. Mr. Philip Gibbs (a graphic writer who, unfortunately for himself and his paper, took sides with the Bulgarians) combined with Mr. Bernard Grant (an ultra-daring camera-man who threw in his lot with the Turks) to produce "Adventures of War with Cross and Crescent" (Methuen); while Mr. Herbert F. Baldwin, who seems to be quite as expert with his pen as with his camera, treats us to the personal experiences of "A War Photographer in Thrace" (Fisher Unwin); and last, but by no means least, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett gives us a vivid account of his experiences "With the Turks in Thrace" (Heinemann). All three volumes are profusely illustrated with photographs—some of them doubtless not new to the public, but all excellent.

Fortunate and unfortunate were the correspondents who sided with the Turks—felicitous in respect of the first-rate "copy" of all kinds that fell in their way (if they could only have got it off more quickly), but extremely unfortunate by reason of the terrible, the unprecedented perils and vexations of all kinds to which they were exposed. Well may they have adapted to their own case the verse—

> Ye gentlemen of England, Who sit at home in ease,
> How little do ye think upon The dangers of the seas!

Yes; and still less of the difficulties and dangers encountered by the brave and devoted men who, in order to minister to our entertainment and instruction, expose themselves to every kind of peril, discomfort, hunger, and heart-breaking censor-hamperings, doing their mental work with their physical powers exhausted by fatigue, cholera and other diseases, and in constant danger from shell and bullet fire, and accidents of every kind. Most of the books that were rushed out by the correspondents on returning home take the form of a stirring record of danger and difficulties of all kinds overcome, with a lurid streak of war ever running through the narrative; but they make uncommonly good reading at that, seeing that the personal is ever more interesting than the general.

The narratives of the correspondents on the side of the Allies are comparatively tame reading, since they were not allowed to see, or even hear, anything of the fighting at all, and they simply had to remain where they were interned, a long way to the rear, not so much like knights of the pen as like penned cattle. "Of Press photographers," writes Mr. Gibbs of King Ferdinand at Mustapha Pasha, "he had a special dislike, amounting almost to a dread, and one of his remarks to me, when he perceived that he was being snapshotted, was an epigram which amused me a good deal: 'This photography,' said the King, 'is not a profession, but a disease.'" But it is probable that his Majesty may have changed his mind on this point after seeing some of the photographs from the Turkish side which appeared in the English Press, several of which looked like positive works of art.

On the subject of what he rightly calls "the new arm of journalism," Mr. Baldwin, who both wrote and photographed for the "Central News," makes some very interesting and incisive remarks. To him Mr. Seppings-Wright, one of our own artists at the front, said, half in jest, half seriously: "You fellows have pretty well finished me. My

(Continued overleaf.)

Photo. Voigt.

IMPERIAL TACT IN HEALING THE GUELPH-HOHENZOLLERN FEUD: THE MEETING OF THE KAISER AND THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AT HOMBURG STATION.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, whose son, Prince Ernest, is to marry the Kaiser's only daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, went to Homburg on April 10 to visit the German Emperor and Empress, who met them at the station. The Kaiser was wearing a Prussian uniform and the Duke that of an Austrian infantry regiment. The Hanoverian Press pointed out that the Emperor showed tact and courtesy by receiving the Duke at Homburg rather than Berlin. Their meeting was most cordial. The Duke and Duchess left Homburg on the 12th.

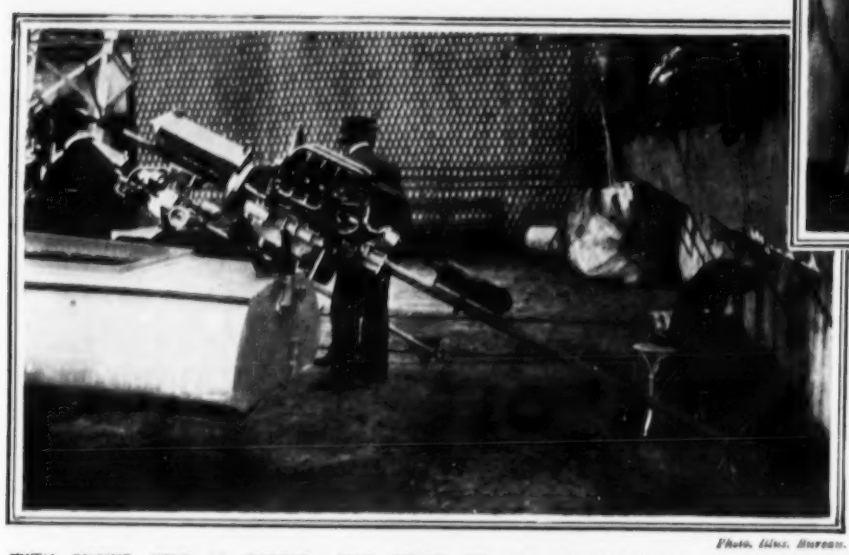

Photo. Illus. Bureau.

WITH ENGINE USED AS RUDDER: THE STERN OF "LA MOTOGODILLE," A REMARKABLE CRAFT AT THE MONACO MEETING.

The engine of "La Motogodille" is fixed at the stern of the boat, and is used as a rudder. The great Motor-Boat and Hydro-Aeroplane Meeting at Monaco began on April 1, and was arranged to continue until the 16th. It has been marked by some interesting contests.

Player's NAVY CUT

GOLD LEAF
100 for 3/-
50 for 1/6

CIGARETTES.

MEDIUM STRENGTH
100 for 2/3
50 for 1/1½

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The process by which they are proofed has held first place for twenty-one years. That speaks for itself.

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ST. ALBANS, ENGLAND.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON" Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters 1d. 3d., 6d., & 1s., by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c.
Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

Hooping-Cough
CROUP
The Celebrated Effectual Cure without Internal Medicine.

ROCHE'S
Herbal Embrocation
will also be found very efficacious in cases of
BRONCHITIS, LUMBAGO, AND RHEUMATISM.
Price 4/-. Of all Chemists.
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CIMOLITE
TOILET SOAP

Used regularly in the Royal Nurseries and Prescribed by Eminent Skin Doctors.
Price from 1/-
Of all Chemists and Stores, or direct from
JOHN TAYLOR, 13, Baker St., Portman Sq., W.

WHY DOES THE
STEINWAY PIANO
COST MORE THAN ANY OTHER?

Write for Catalogue. Convenient terms.
Pianos of other makers taken in exchange.

STEINWAY AND SONS,
STEINWAY HALL,
LOWER SEYMOUR STREET, W.

CASTLE Collars

Robinson & Cleaver's 'Castle' Collars are their own make throughout, faced with Linen woven in their Banbridge factory and bearing the sheen and snowy whiteness linen alone imparts. Why wear collars of inferior fabric when Castle Collars with their 30 years' reputation cost you no more?

Two 1913 Styles:—
The upper illustration shows the "Box," 1¾ in. deep at front, an ideal collar for the outdoor man, and the lower, B 25, 2 and 2¼ ins. deep, a distinctive collar of clean cut appearance for evening wear.

5/11 Box of one dozen (postage 3d. extra).
Sample Collar and List post free, 6d.

Robinson & Cleaver Ltd.
40, D. Donegall Place,
London. BELFAST. Liverpool.

S. SMITH & SON, Ltd.,
By Royal Warrants

To H.M. KING GEORGE V.
To H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
To H.M. KING OF SPAIN.
To H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE FINEST COLLECTION OF CLOCKS IN LONDON.
Grandfather Clocks ... from £15 15s.
Mantelpiece Clocks ... from £1 1s.
BUY FROM ACTUAL MAKERS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE 'M' OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, & JEWELLERY.
9, STRAND, LONDON.

You want beautiful teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beautiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto
"For Your Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

HOVENDEN'S
"EASY" HAIR CURLER
WILL NOT ENTANGLE OR BREAK THE HAIR.

ARE EFFECTIVE, AND REQUIRE NO SKILL TO USE.
For Very Bold Curls use "IMPERIAL" CURLERS.
12 CURLERS IN BOX.
OF ALL HAIRDRESSERS, &c.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.
LONDON & SONS

THE WORLD-FAMED
Angelus PLAYER PIANOS
the extraordinary success of which is undoubtedly due to their Artistic Supremacy, Reliability, and Moderate Prices.
SIR HERBERT MARSHALL & SONS, LTD.
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GOUT
In the battle with GOUT and GOUTY RHEUMATISM, no other known medicine comes near the splendid success attained by

Dr. Laville's Liquor
(PERFECTLY HARMLESS)
The special virtues of THIS TRUE UNFAILING SPECIFIC for the Cure of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, with a CURATIVE Record of over half a century, completely master the disease.
ONE BOTTLE, price 9s., provides 3 Months' treatment.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.
WHOLESALE DEPOT: F. H. BERTENS
84, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.
Descriptive Pamphlet comprising Testimonials and recent convincing tributes from medical men and others post free on application.

RHEUMATISM

Continued.]

business is about dead now, and I have to confine myself to night stuff if I want to do anything useful." "I should be very sorry," says Mr. Baldwin, "to find myself in agreement with this view, or to see even my best work supplanting in the pages of *The Illustrated London News* the fine productions of Mr. Wright's suggestive pencil. I believe the war-artist to be as much of a necessity as ever."

And that is a true word. Photography only supplements, it can never supplant, black-and-white art. There are some things which the camera cannot touch, and one of these is a military situation—a battlefield. At Lule Burgas, for example, no correspondent was within one thousand yards of the Bulgarian advance—most uncomfortably close quarters in these days of long-range fire. "Yet the range would have been forty times too great for the purposes of the photographer. Twenty-five or thirty yards is the absolute limit for good camera work, and even at that the angle given is very wide. Our boldest pictures are taken at five or seven yards, and those of single individuals at a maximum range of five yards. . . . The public, whose idea of warfare is still to a very large extent based on such incidents as have inspired the pictures of Caton Woodville, or Lady Butler, would remain cold before a photographic representation of the advance at Lule Burgas."

So far as Mr. Baldwin knows, the only photographs of the Balkan War secured under fire were taken on the Montenegrin side, and he declares that these are not convincing in proportion to the risks involved in getting them. A photographer, however expert with his camera, is nothing without the journalistic instinct which tells him where to go and what to do; and that was the happy instinct which made Mr. Baldwin and a colleague, Bernard Grant, refrain from pressing on to the front, but content themselves with remaining at Karishtiran, and making some wonderful camera records of the scenes connected with the Turkish retreat over the bridge there. "We were lucky," he says, "in falling in with a big retreat, a fact which strengthens my own view that the beaten side is the side to be on"—a profoundly true reflection. Public interest in the war did not so much centre in the actual fighting—which in these days of far-flung battle-lines it is quite impossible for any single observer to see and describe in its entirety—as in the *débâcle* and disruption of the Turkish Empire, and the causes thereof. It is this momentous *débâcle* which the authors of these three engrossing volumes enable us to realise as vividly almost as if we had been there ourselves.

Photo. Topical.

A NELSON RELIC THREATENED: THE FINE PANELLED ROOM IN THE STAR HOTEL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

Efforts are being made to save from destruction or dismantling the historic Star Hotel, at Great Yarmouth, which dates from about the end of the sixteenth century, when it was a merchant's house. Its chief glory is the room (here shown) on the first floor, with its fine panelling and ceiling. Nelson is said to have lodged in this room when he landed at Yarmouth once on his return from an expedition.

DRESS WORN AT COURT.

Even in the ordinary affairs of social intercourse it is often a matter of considerable anxiety (in spite of a certain well-known injunction) to decide wherewithal we should be clothed, in order to conform to the requirements of custom and etiquette. And if it be so in private life, how much more is it the case in the stiffer and more formal atmosphere of Court and official functions! All those whose privilege, or fate, it is to attend such ceremonies should be profoundly grateful for such a guide to correct attire as the little volume entitled "Dress Worn at His Majesty's Court" (Harrison and Sons), issued with the authority of the Lord Chamberlain, and edited by Mr. Herbert A. P. Trendell, M.V.O., Chief Clerk of the Lord Chamberlain's Department. In it are given, in tabular form, full details of the correct costume on various occasions for every kind of official, civil, military, or ecclesiastical, from an Archbishop to the Children of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, and from a Cabinet Minister to his Majesty's Swan-Keeper. The regulations for the dress of ladies presented at Court are, of course, included. There is a table of male precedence, also regulations as to foreign orders, and as to the return of insignia on promotion or death. The book is illustrated with a number of plates in colour.

Photo. Record Press.

WEARING THE NEW BADGE FOR ARMY AIRMEN: THE SENIOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER OF NO. 4 SQUADRON OF THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS AT ALDERSHOT.

The new badge for certificated Army airmen is in the shape of a bird's outstretched wings. It is worn on the breast.

Photo. Illus. Bureau.

CONCILIATING THE SPORTING CLASSES: THE KENT COUNTY CRICKET CLUB'S PAVILION AT TUNBRIDGE WELLS BURNT DOWN BY SUFFRAGETTES.

The fire was discovered by a lamplighter at 4 a.m. on April 11, but the fire brigade could not save the building. The damage is put at £1500. Among the contents destroyed was a valuable collection of old prints—one being of the first Canterbury cricket week. Near the burnt pavilion were found several copies of "Votes for Women" and a photograph of Mrs. Pankhurst.

BURBERRY SUITS

"For sportsmen and others in search of a light, handy and reliable weatherproof kit that can be worn with comfort in every kind of weather, there could be nothing more delightful than Burberry."
THE COUNTY GENTLEMAN.

BURBERRY SUITS meet every taste, and completely satisfy the varied requirements of open-air sports and pastimes, as well as providing a correct and distinguished "get-up" for ordinary purposes.

BURBERRY SPORTING SUITS, as planned and tested by experts, are workmanlike in design, and illustrate the successful union of freedom, smartness and practical service, insuring not only the acme of comfort, but the impress of well-groomed sportsmanship.

BURBERRY MATERIALS, special cloths designed and manufactured by Burberrys for the Suit, are Gabardine, Gamefeather, Plus-Beau, Klis Expanding Tweeds, and Clachan Homespuns.

Gabardine Suit
Weatherproof, and impenetrable by thorns and fish-hooks. Pivot Sleeves enable long casts to be made with precision.

BURBERRY FOR MEN.
An Encyclopædia of equipment for all Open-air Sports and Pursuits. Fully illustrated with drawings of workmanlike models and patterns of Burberry materials.
POST FREE ON REQUEST.

Burberry Lounge Suit
In Klis Expanding Tweeds, a smart and becoming outrig which by unique elasticity gives absolute freedom without resort to artificial aids.

BURBERRYS Haymarket, LONDON;
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AITCHISON'S SERVICE PATTERN PRISM BINOCULARS

HAVE INCREASED LIGHT-GATHERING POWER, STEREOSCOPIC EFFECT, AND PERFECT DEFINITION OVER THE ENTIRE FIELD.

They are hermetically sealed and will consequently withstand exposure to all kinds of weather conditions and in all climates.
Specially designed for military use. It is also the finest glass for sporting and general purposes.

MAGNIFICATION	6 DIAMETERS (36 times superficial area.)
FIELD OF VIEW	8·7 DEGREES (153 yards at 1000.)
LIGHT VALUE	12·5
WEIGHT	19 OZ.

The Mark I Army Model.

To Readers of "The Illustrated London News": SEVEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL on receipt of deposit or good references in London or Leeds.

Call and inspect the latest Prism Binocular, or send for Price List No. 6 M, which gives complete Specification.

The MARK I, as illustrated, £6 5 0
The "LUMAC," a similar glass, with central-screw focussing, £7 0 0
Including best solid leather slip case and lanyard. Postage and packing free to any part of the world.

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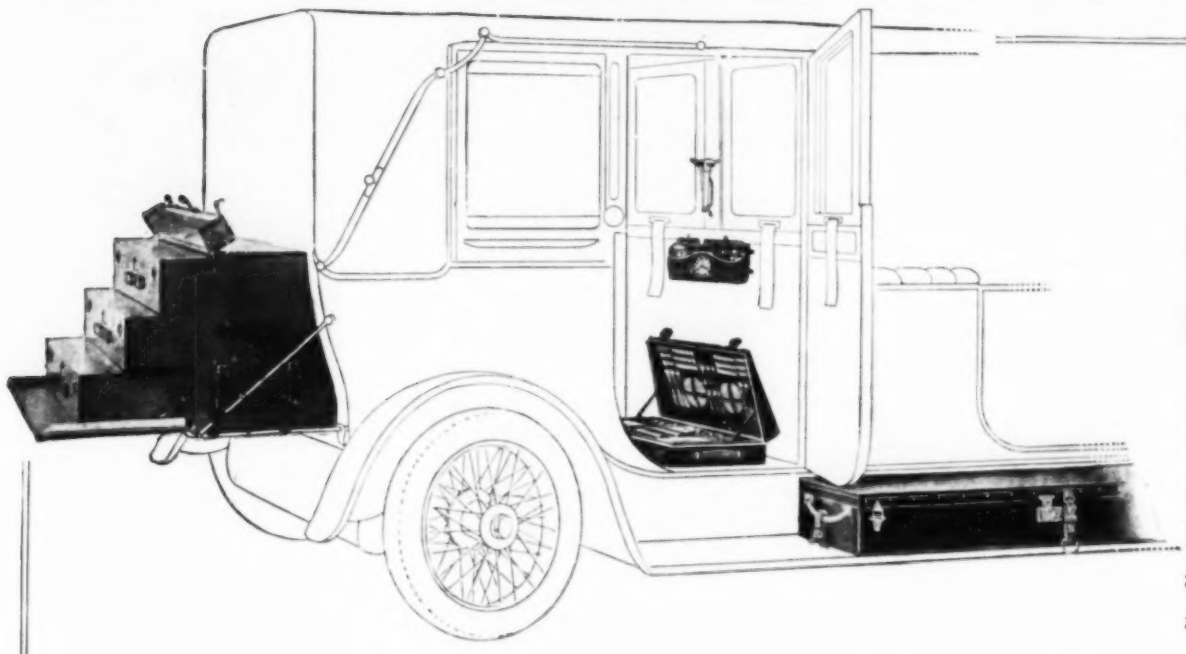
428, Strand, W.C.; 167-168, Fleet Street, E.C.; 281, Oxford Street, W.
And Branches, LONDON. LEEDS: 37, Bond Street. (no doubt west of Oxford Circus.)



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IN spite of dust, mud, rain and speed, a Finnigans Motor Trunk lands your belongings clean and neat, safe and sound, at your stopping place.

Finnigans

Motor Trunks, Tea and Luncheon Cases, etc.

The Cupboard Grid Trunk shown above encloses three inner trunks, thus ensuring clean luggage, and—very possibly—a heartier welcome at your destination. This is one of Finnigan's specialities.

Other motor specialities shown are a Footboard Trunk, Footstool Tea Case, Companion (48-hour Watch, Memo. Book, Card Case, etc.) and Flower Holder.

It would please us to show you our wide range of motor specialities at 18, New Bond Street, London, W. If you find it inconvenient to call, we should be glad to send you full particulars with illustrations by post. Please ask Finnigans for Pamphlet No. 8502.

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18, New Bond Street, LONDON, W.

MANCHESTER: 123, Deansgate; 113-115, Market St.

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ESTABLISHED 1750. Watch, Clock and Jewellery Manufacturers,
65, CHEAPSIDE and 105, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Clocks, or Jewellery, complete with every novelty, sent free per post.

Magnificent single-stone Diamond Rings, £100 to £500

ENGAGEMENT RINGS *A Speciality.*

Sir John Bennett, Ltd., have the finest stock of Rings in London, comprising all the newest and most choice designs, mounted with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, Sapphires, Pearls, and other precious Stones, ranging in price from £1 to £250. Intending purchasers may depend upon the best of quality at the lowest cash prices.

Diamonds, £17 10s. Various patterns, £8 to £100 | Diamond, £15 Also from £5 to £100 | Diamonds, £11 Also from £8 to £50 | Diamonds, £15 Various patterns, £8 to £50 | Sapphires or Rubies and Diamonds, £30 Smaller sizes from £10 | Diamonds, £10 Large selection of 9-part rings. | Diamonds, £15 Also from £10 to £50 | Diamonds, £20 In every style of setting from £8 | Diamonds with Ruby or Sapphire, £9

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For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c.

Goddard's Plate Powder

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Should never forget to take PURGEN with them. Long journeys by train, motor car or steamer frequently induce **CONSTIPATION**—often the real cause of "Traveller's Headache" and that condition of general physical weariness of which so many travellers complain. PURGEN quickly puts the system right, and keeps it so. Those who usually avoid other purgatives when travelling, owing to their inconvenient action, can take PURGEN with perfect safety and comfort.

Of leading Chemists and Stores,

Price 1/1½d. per Box,

or Sample and Booklet Free from

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PURGEN The IDEAL APERIENT

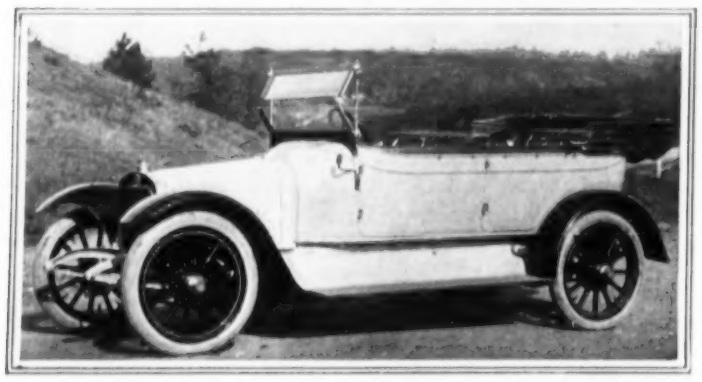
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

The Problem of the Roadside Advertisement.

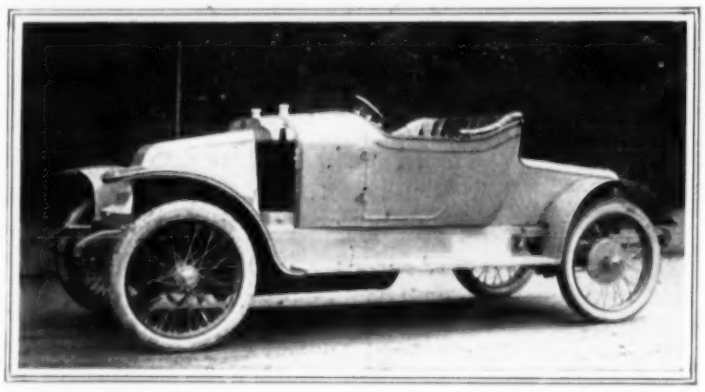
For a considerable time past the correspondence columns of the technical motoring journals have been full of protests against the disfigurement of the countryside by the flaring advertisement signs, of all shapes and every variety of colour-scheme, which call the attention of the wayfarer to the outstanding facts that so-and-so's cars are far ahead of everything in the universe; that if only the motorist will specify a particular brand of tyre his lot will be one of bliss; that if he uses a particular mark of oil he will stamp himself as of the elect; and so on and so forth. It is possible to argue, and with some force, that the kind of advertising of which this is characteristic is more likely to defeat its own end than to do good to the firms who make use of it. I believe that the feeling of the observer is simply one of resentment that people should spoil the beauty of the countryside in the effort to attract his custom, and that his inclination is to keep clear of the things which are offensively obtruded upon his notice. That may or may not be so as a general rule, but I do know that it is the case in many individual instances. However, the point is not quite whether the disfigurement of the roadside is good advertising or not—that is a matter on which I do not feel qualified to pass an opinion of any definite nature—but whether anything can be done to do away with the nuisance. There exist powers which make it competent for local authorities to prohibit the roadside hoarding, but they have not been used to any extent as yet, though there are signs of an awakening to the vandalism of the thing. Much can be done with such powers as the authorities possess, but my own opinion is that effective action must come from inside—that is, the large roadside advertisers must submit to a self-denying ordinance.

TWO-OX POWER AND TWELVE-HORSE POWER SIDE BY SIDE: A 12-H.P. TALBOT IN THE SUBURBS OF BOMBAY.

Old and new methods of locomotion in India are here shown in striking contrast. Talbots are very popular, not only in India, but also in Australia and South Africa.



FITTED WITH A TORPEDO BODY BY MANN, EGERTON AND CO., OF NORWICH: A 12-16-H.P. SUNBEAM CAR.



SOLD BY MESSRS. PATTERSON, OF 59 AND 61, NEW OXFORD STREET: A 10-14-H.P. HURTU CAR.

Michelin the First.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I learn that something of the kind has been inaugurated, and that by a firm which has been in the past one of the greatest offenders. I refer to the Michelin Company, which has entered upon an organised campaign of removal of their signs, no less than fifteen hundred of which have already been abolished. Of the public spirit which has prompted the movement it is impossible to speak too highly, and I desire to congratulate the Michelin Company on their decision, and the prompt manner in which they have set to work to give effect to a good resolution. Also, I would felicitate the lovers of the beautiful on the start of a movement which will end, I trust, in the removal of every single one of the hideous signs which desecrate so many of the loveliest spots in fair England.

In justice, however, to others, it must be remembered that about two years ago, when the agitation against these hoardings first began to take definite shape, the Dunlop and Continental firms expressed their willingness to do away with their signs if the Michelin Company would do the same. The latter did not at the time see their way to fall in with the proposal, and accordingly nothing came of it. Whether the two firms named will now follow the handsome lead given by the house of Michelin I do not know. At any rate, I sincerely hope they feel that way, and that all the other firms concerned will follow suit.

More Records at Brooklands.

For the second time in motoring history a speed of more than a hundred miles in the hour has been achieved. On Saturday last the well-known French racing driver Goux, driving the Grand Prix Peugeot car, set up four new world's records at Brooklands by covering 50 miles in 28 min. 18·65 sec.; 100 miles in 56 min. 29·93 sec.; 150 miles in 1 hour 28 min. 35·6 sec.; and 106 miles 387 yards in an hour. This is, of course, better than the records set up by the 25-h.p. Talbot recently, though the

(Continued overleaf.)

Five Hundred Miles More

than any other Non-Skid Tyre under equal wearing conditions are obtained out of Steel-studded

Red - Black

Continental

Non-Skid Tyres.

If your trial confirms our assurance, we shall both be satisfied.

If not, write us, and WE SATISFY YOU.

We make millions of tyres, but are not infallible. It may happen that an occasional tyre is not up to our usual standard; if so, we recognise our fault and give adequate satisfaction to our customers.

USE "CONTINENTAL" RED - BLACK NON - SKID TYRES and be one more of the many satisfied users.

CONTINENTAL TYRE & RUBBER CO. (Gt. Britain), LTD., 3-4, Thurloe Place, London, S.W.

Have you tried "Continental" Tennis Balls?

B 317 a.

MANN, EGERTON & Co. Ltd.

MOTOR SPECIALISTS,

HAVE THE FOLLOWING **CARS** IN THEIR SHOWROOMS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

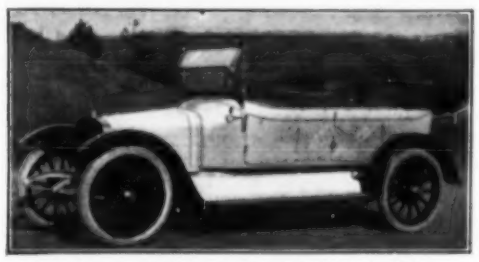
CLOSED CARS.

12 h.p. ROVER 2-Seater Coupé.
12 h.p. TALBOT Coupé (2 weeks).
12 h.p. DE DION Coupé.
12-16 h.p. SUNBEAM Cabriolet (1 week).
14 h.p. MINERVA Coupé (4 weeks).
14-16 h.p. BELSIZE Three-quarter Landaulette.
15 h.p. DARRACQ Single Landaulette.
15 h.p. NAPIER Three-quarter Coupé (3 weeks).
15 h.p. NAPIER Cabriolet.
15 h.p. CROSSLEY Coupé (3 weeks).
15 h.p. NAPIER Three-quarter Landaulette.
15 h.p. METALLURGIQUE Coupé (2 weeks).
16-20 h.p. SUNBEAM Cabriolet (2 weeks).
20-1 h.p. RENAULT Three-quarter Landaulette (2 weeks).
25 h.p. VAUXHALL Three-quarter Landaulette (3 weeks).
40-50 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE Limousine-Landaulette (8 weeks).

OPEN CARS.

10-15 h.p. VULCAN 2-Seater.
10-12 h.p. BELSIZE 2-Seater.
11 h.p. HUMBER 2-Seater.
12 h.p. ROVER 2-Seater.
12 h.p. B.S.A. 2-Seater.
15 h.p. METALLURGIQUE 2-Seater.
20 h.p. FORD 2-Seater.
10-12 h.p. BELSIZE 4-Seater.
10-15 h.p. VULCAN 4-Seater.
11 h.p. RENAULT 4-Seater.
11 h.p. HUMBER 4-Seater.
12 h.p. ROVER 4-Seater.
12 h.p. B.S.A. 4-Seater.
12-16 h.p. SUNBEAM 4-Seater.
14 h.p. MINERVA 4-Seater.
15 h.p. PANHARD 4-Seater.
14 h.p. DE DION 4-Seater.
15 h.p. NAPIER Torpedo 4-Seater.
15 h.p. CROSSLEY 4-Seater, 2 weeks.
15 h.p. METALLURGIQUE 4-Seater (3 weeks).
15·9 h.p. ARROL-JOHNSTON 4-Seater.
11·9 h.p. ARROL-JOHNSTON 4-Seater.
20 h.p. FORD 4-Seater.
15·9 h.p. BELSIZE 4-Seater.
26 h.p. MINERVA Torpedo (3 weeks).

DELIVERY **FREE** TUITION



12-16 h.p. Sunbeam chassis with M.E. Special Torpedo Body.

IN STOCK NOW.

15 h.p. De Luxe Napier chassis, with M.E. Special Landaulette Body.

TOP PRICE ALLOWED FOR OLD CAR

SPECIAL SYSTEM OF EASY PAYMENTS.

MANN, EGERTON & CO., Ltd., Norwich,

And 377-79-81, EUSTON RD., LONDON. London Telephone—3770 North (3 lines). Telegrams—"Manegecar, Euroad." Norwich Telephone—482 Norwich (3 lines). Telegrams—"Motors, Norwich."

Magnificent coachwork sits gracefully on the chassis of the

Cadillac

Self-starting.
Self-igniting.
Self-lighting.

This fact is built upon another more vital—namely, that the Cadillac chassis power is ample and more than equal to difficult road conditions.
There is no phase of efficiency in which the Cadillac does not top the highest standards. There are no standards too high by which the Cadillac may be judged. And beyond this there is Cadillac neatness, completeness, and thorough convenience that are not duplicated in any other make.
Certainly a Cadillac—open or closed body—is sure to be a success in your hands. Give it a trial. The car itself is a guarantee of satisfaction.

F. S. BENNETT Ltd. (Cadillac Motors Ltd.),
CADILLAC CORNER, 219-229, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.
Telegrams: "Erisbrin, Westcent, London." Telephones: Gerrard 3265 and 3266.

THE SUPREME

SUNBEAM

for touring.

The exceptionally brilliant manner in which the Sunbeam has demonstrated its powers in extremely vigorous tests is the most convincing proof a purchaser could have of its ability to more than fulfil the many exacting requirements of a touring car.

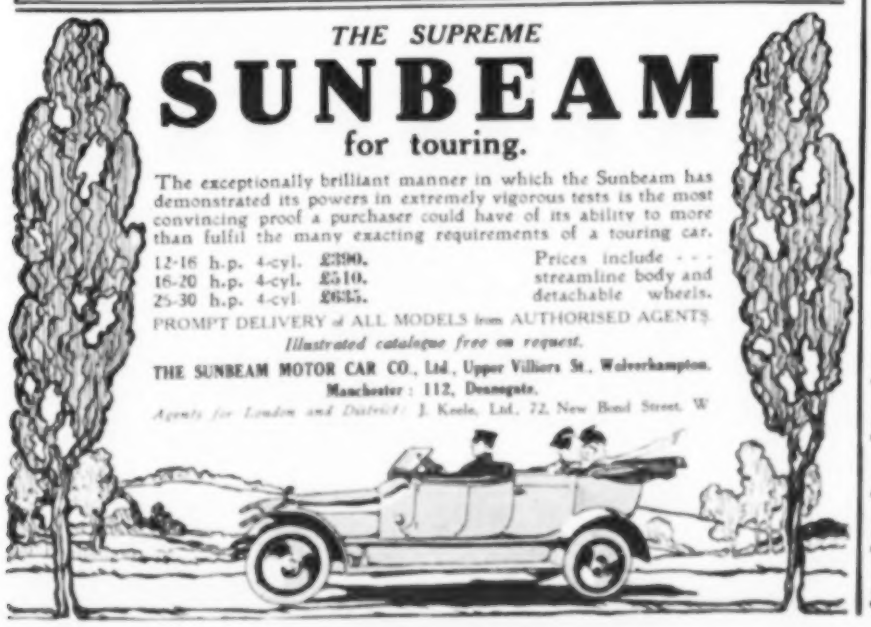
12-16 h.p. 4-cyl. £390.
16-20 h.p. 4-cyl. £510.
25-30 h.p. 4-cyl. £635.

Prices include streamline body and detachable wheels.

PROMPT DELIVERY of ALL MODELS from AUTHORISED AGENTS.

Illustrated catalogue free on request.

THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., Ltd., Upper Villiers St., Wolverhampton.
Manchester: 112, Deansgate.
Agents for London and District: J. Keele, Ltd., 72, New Bond Street, W.



STEEL-STUDDED PALMER CORD MOTOR TYRES

Retreading.

The Result and the Cost.

ALTHOUGH it is generally thought that Studded Tyres cannot be retreaded with satisfactory results—and with most makes this is correct—Studded Palmer Cord Tyres when retreaded give complete satisfaction and a mileage of at least four-fifths of the first life. This is due to the superior constitution of the Palmer Cord Tyre. The cost, too, is moderate—for the superior results achieved. Note these prices:

Size of Cover	Studded Retread		Size of Cover	Studded Retread
815 × 105	£5 8 0	...	880 × 120	£7 0 0
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Thus at an increased cost of a little more than 50 per cent. you can nearly double the value and life of the cover.

Steel-Studded Palmer Cord Covers which have been used during the winter can be retreaded at proportionately lower prices with Ribbed Tread for summer use.

Write for our Pamphlet.

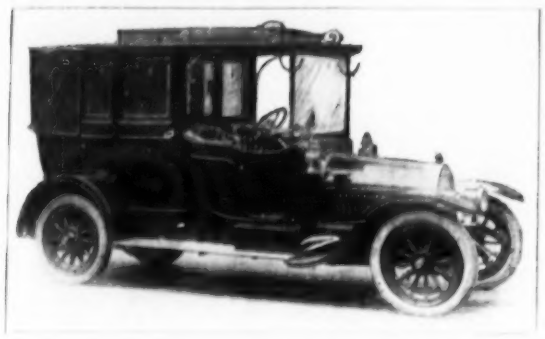
THE PALMER TYRE LTD.,
Motor Tyre Makers by Appointment to H.M. the King.
119, 121, & 123, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

Telephone: Gerrard 1214 (4 lines). *Telegrams: Tyrecord, London.*

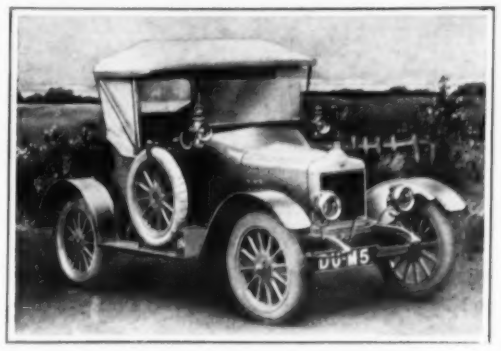
(Continued.)

short records of the latter, in which a speed of nearly 114 miles an hour was attained, have not been reached by the Peugeot. Moreover, it must also be kept in mind that although the Peugeot is rated at 30 h.p., the motor is really of far greater cylinder capacity than that of the Talbot, so that the record of the last-named car is really the more meritorious.

Honouring a Record-Maker. Curiously enough, under the circumstances, it falls to be recorded that on Wednesday of last week Mr. Percy Lambert, who drove the 25-h.p. Talbot which has the credit of first covering the hundred within the sixty minutes, was entertained to luncheon by Lord Shrewsbury and his fellow directors of Messrs Clement-Talbot, Ltd., advantage being taken of the occasion to present him with a handsome gold medal as a souvenir of his wonderfully successful attempt on the hundred miles' record. Lord Shrewsbury presented the medal, after the delivery of a short speech explanatory of the reason which had prompted the gift, and he was followed by M. Clément-Bayard, who dwelt upon the impression the performance had made on the other side of the Channel. Mr Percy Lambert returned thanks in a speech as neat as it was modest, and thus ended a pleasant and interesting little function.



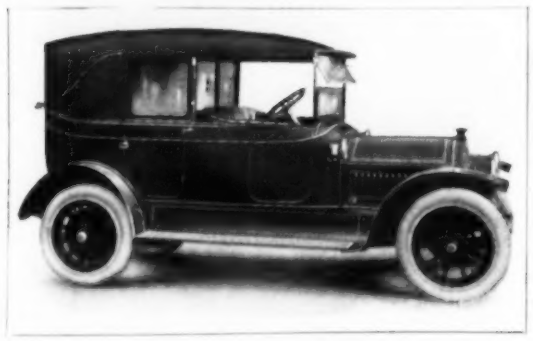
BY OPEL MOTORS, OF HALKIN STREET, S.W.: AN 18-40-H.P. IMPERIAL LANDAULET.



FOR THE MAN OF MODERATE MEANS: THE NEW 9·5 H.P. STANDARD CAR.

This car, which is just being placed on the market by the Standard Motor Company, Limited, of Coventry, is to be sold complete, with hood, screen, spare wheel, lamps, etc., at £185. It weighs 12 cwt., all on, and attains a speed of 40 miles an hour.

Motoring for the Man of Moderate Means. Not many weeks ago I was present at an interesting discussion on the comparative merits of the cycle-car and the combination of motor-bicycle and side-car as the vehicle of motoring for the man of moderate means. In the result, the discussion ended in a vote in favour of the combination, with a reservation to the effect that when the cycle-car has been developed to something approaching practical reliability, the judgment might be reversed. Last week, by the courtesy of Messrs. Rudge-Whitworth, I had an opportunity of giving an extended test to their 5-6-h.p. "Rudge-Multi" motor-bicycle and side-car, and I must say that I don't want anything much better of its kind. I took a passenger down the Oxford-Cheltenham road as far as the last-named place, and then we struck away westwards over all sorts of highways and byways, ending at Frome, and so back to London. Altogether, we covered about three hundred miles, and the best testimony I can give to the performance of the machine is to say that nothing happened. The long-stroke engine pulled wonderfully, and had no objectionable thump. The way it took hills was simply wonderful, and on the varying gradients encountered I had the best possible chance of seeing what the gear would do. I certainly like the system, though I think it would be an advantage if a clutch with a little smoother engagement were fitted. That is the only criticism I have to make, and, after all, that does not amount to much in the case of a machine of such general excellence.



FITTED WITH AN "ALL-WEATHER" BODY: A 20-30-H.P. SELF-STARTING CADILLAC CAR.

ONE OF THE ONLY FIVE TO COMPLETE THE COURSE IN THE COUPE DES NATIONS AT MONACO: DR. MORTON SMART'S MOTOR-BOAT, "ANGELA II.," FITTED WITH WOLSELEY MACHINERY.

The "Angela II." was fifth in the great event for motor-cruisers at Monaco, the race for the International Cup. Her little 12-h.p. Wolseley engine showed up very well as against the 120-h.p. of the winner. "Angela II." won the Méditerranée Handicap, was second in the Prix du Premier Pas, and second for the Hundred-Guinea Trophy presented by the British Motor-Boat Club.

Avon Developments. I think I remarked a week or two ago that the reflex of the growth of motoring is to be seen in the development of the tyre companies. For example, the Avon Indiarubber Company inform me that their business is increasing so rapidly that they have opened no less than six new branches within the last two years. The latest of these is in Paris, where M. de Lalande-Joulin has been given charge of their new place at 88, Avenue des Ternes.—W. Whittall.

EARLY MOTOR CAR TYPES.

No. 10. The Gardner Serpollet steam car.

There was a time when the steam car bid fair to be a serious rival to the petrol car, and in 1901 it was represented in this country by several excellent types. To-day the steam car is rarely seen, beaten in the race for supremacy by the marvellous improvements in the petrol motor. One of the best of the "steamers" was the Gardner Serpollet, a speedy car, which, in a test over a measured kilometre, attained a speed of over 63 miles an hour, at that time a record.

Another reliable steam car was the American Locomobile. One of this class achieved in eleven days a strenuous mid-winter tour from John-o'-Groat's to Land's End, a formidable feat then, even in the summer. The tyres were Dunlops, and they went through the whole run without a puncture, notwithstanding the fact that the route included over 100 miles of newly laid stones. Nor was the inflator used during the whole period.

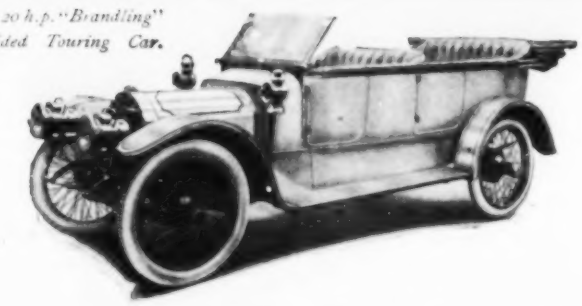
It was early in 1901 that the editor of the *Autocar* wrote: "We think it well it should be known that there is no longer any necessity to go abroad for pneumatic tyres for full-sized cars." Twelve years later the force of this truism is stronger still, and if it were re-written to suit the days when the foreign tyre has crossed the Channel to solicit custom, it would state plainly that there is no need to look farther than the British Dunlop.

DUNLOP

FIRST IN 1888: FOREMOST EVER SINCE

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Aston Cross, Birmingham; and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W.
Paris: 4, Rue du Colonel Moll.
Berlin: S.W., 13, Alexandrinenstrasse, 110

The 15-20 h.p. "Brandling" flush-sided Touring Car.



The most popular of all Armstrong-Whitworth Cars; the 15-20 h.p. model, complete as illustrated, £475.

"I have driven many cars, but never one that was so much ALIVE as the 15-20 Armstrong-Whitworth."—From an Owner's letter.

OWNERS of Armstrong-Whitworth Cars write our best advertisements. Of no model do we receive so many appreciative and enthusiastic letters as of our 15-20. Owners say it is the ideal moderate-powered car, because it is reasonable in price; because it is so easily kept in order; because it is reliable under the most severe strain; because it is silent in running, responsive, speedy, and a remarkable hill-climber. It is as mechanically perfect as any work of man can be.

WE invite you to take a trial run in the car illustrated so that we may give you a practical demonstration of what the 15-20 is capable of.

WRITE for a copy of our descriptive booklet, and say at what time it will be convenient for you to take a run. It places you under no obligation. It is part of our policy to demonstrate all that we claim.

ARMSTRONG WHITWORTH

Builders of Dreadnoughts.

Sir W. G. Armstrong-Whitworth & Co., Ltd.,
Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
London: 3, Blenheim Street, Bond Street, W. Manchester: 114, Deansgate.

Peugeot

106 MILES IN THE HOUR!

At Brooklands, on the 12th inst., the 30 h.p. Peugeot was successful in setting up **FURTHER WORLD'S RECORDS** as follows:—

50 miles New record, 28 mins., 18·03 secs.; speed of 105·91 m.p.h. Previous best, 29 mins., 47·3 secs.

100 miles New record, 56 mins., 21·03 secs.; speed of 106·4 m.p.h. Previous best, 57 mins., 49·38 secs.

One hour New record, 106 miles, 387 yards. Previous best, 103 miles, 1470 yards.

150 miles New record, 1 hour, 38 mins., 35·6 secs., a speed of 101·55 m.p.h. Previous best, 1 hour, 51 mins., 52·06 secs.

Investigate "The World's Best Car."

Catalogue free upon request.

PEUGEOT (England) Ltd.
10, Brompton Rd., London, S.W.

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GOODYEAR
GREAT BRITAIN

TYRES

With or Without Non-Skid Treads.
TO FIT ALL RIMS.

THE IDEAL NON-SKID

The Goodyear Non-Skid Tread is an extra, and practically forms a double-treaded tyre. This extra thick tread gives greater mileage, and the life of the tyre is considerably added to.

This extra tread consists of deep-cut blocks—so deep and tough that they are extremely enduring. They retain full efficiency over thousands of miles.

This sharp-cut tread presents to the road surface countless edges and angles. In every direction they grasp the road surface with an irresistible grip.

The blocks widen out so they meet at the base. The strain is thus distributed over the fabric the same as with smooth-tread tyres.

We combine a long-lived tyre with a bull-dog grip—NEVER BEFORE ACCOMPLISHED.

A TYPE OF TYRE FOR EVERY SERVICE

NO-RIM-CUT (Straight Side Type) TYRES
10% OVERSIZE
save 48% of your tyre bills.

IF YOUR CAR IS EQUIPPED WITH ONE-PIECE RIMS WE CAN SUPPLY THE BEADED EDGE TYPE.

Write us for particulars. Dept. G.

The Goodyear Tyre & Rubber Co.
(Great Britain), Ltd.,
Central House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

FACTORIES—Bowmanville, Canada; Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Branches and Stockists everywhere.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of Mr. Frederick Nettlefold, of Streatham Grove, Norwood, late head of Nettlefold and Co., Ltd., a cousin of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who died on March 1, are now proved, the value of the real and personal estate being £343,009. The testator gives £1000 each to the British and Foreign Unitarian Association and the London District Unitarian Society; £500 each to the London Domestic Mission Society, the Blackfriars Mission, the Sunday School Association, the Sustentation Fund for the Augmenting of Ministers' Stipends, the Ministers' Benevolent Society for affording relief to Unitarian Christian Ministers and their widows, the Ministers' Pension and Insurance Fund, and the Invalid Children's Convalescent Nursing Home; £2500 to his daughter Mary Edith Martineau; £500 to James Anderson; £1000 each to the executors; and the residue equally to his children Mina Fairfield, Mary Edith Martineau, Dorothy Martineau, Archibald, and Frederick John.

The will of Dame Helen Agnes Giffard, of Braye-du-Valle, Guernsey, who died on Feb. 21, is proved by her husband, Sir Henry Alexander Giffard, the value of the property being £45,913 16s. 10d. The testatrix gives an old diamond ring, with straw-coloured centre stone, once the property of Prince Charles Edward, to her daughter-in-law Florence Edith Giffard for life, and then for Mrs. Ebden and her niece Margaret Alers Hankey; £750 to the Rev. Agnew Walter Giles Giffard; £500 to Major Gerald Godfray Giffard; £250 to Edward Sidgwick; £100 to the Rev. Cyril Robins; £200 to the Benefices Augmentation Fund; £100 each to the Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society, and Miss Weston's Sailors' Homes, Devonport; £100 to St. Sampson's Church, Guernsey; and the residue to her husband.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1908) of the Hon. Victoria Charlotte Grosvenor, of 21, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, who died on Feb. 13, is proved by the Hon. Albertine Frances Elizabeth Grosvenor, sister, the value of the property being £22,435. She gives a sum equal to what he had paid her in the form of an annuity to her brother Lord Ebury; £10 each to her godchildren; an annuity of £25 to her maid; and the residue to her said sister.

The will (dated Jan. 11, 1913) of Mr. Henry Gaskell Close, of 101, Eaton Square, S.W., who died on Jan. 29, is proved by the widow and Dr. Alexander Girvan, the value of the property amounting to £90,000. The testator gives £300 to his wife, and during widowhood an annuity of £2000 and the use of his residence and furniture; £105 to Dr. Girvan; and the residue in trust for his son Frederick and daughter Henrietta, his other children, Engla Margaret and Thomas, being already sufficiently provided for.

The will of Mr. William Wycliffe Barlow, of Pitt Manor, near Winchester, who died on Jan. 11, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £100,713. The testator gives £100 each to the executors; the use of his house and furniture to his wife during widowhood; legacies to servants; and the residue to his two sons James Jardine Barlow and William Geoffrey Barlow.

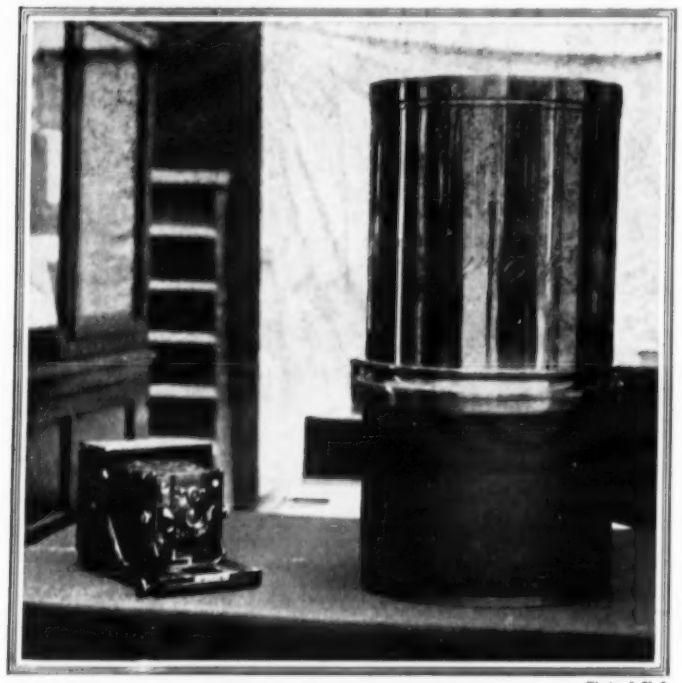

Photo. L.N.A.

TO TAKE LIFE-SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS: A MONSTER LENS.

The lens weighs 96 lb. and has a focal length of 45 inches, whereas the average focal length of ordinary lenses is 6 inches. The camera for which the lens has been made is as big as a small room, and is designed for taking life-size photographs of human figures. The plates measure 6 feet by 4 feet and cost over £2 each. The lens was made by Messrs. J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd., of Willesden, for a photographer in Egypt. It was shown at the Photographic Exhibition in the Horticultural Hall.

One of the most promising débutantes in musical comedy will be appearing in the title-rôle of "Veronique," of which Lloyd's Operatic, Dramatic, and Musical Society are giving performances at the Royal Court Theatre on April 16, 17, 18 and 19, at eight o'clock. The lady in question, Miss Helen Sandow, who is a daughter of Mr. Eugen Sandow, has achieved something of a record in quick rehearsal. She was only invited at the shortest notice to play the principal part owing to the illness of the leading lady, but within twenty-four hours she was both word-perfect and music-perfect, and took her part in a full rehearsal, to the complete satisfaction of the producer, the day after accepting the rôle. This is the more remarkable as Miss Sandow, who is only sixteen, has had no particular musical or dramatic training, having, indeed, only twice visited a theatre in her life.

ENTIRELY FACED WITH NATURAL BOULDERS AND BUILT OF SOLID GRANITE: THE NEW GROVE PARK INN ON SUNSET MOUNTAIN, ASHEVILLE, N.C.

The Grove Park Inn, which is to open on July 1, is situated at the foot of Sunset Mountain, North Carolina. The outside surface of the thick granite walls is formed entirely of great boulders brought from the mountain side, some weighing 5000 to 6000 lb. They have been laid with the moss and lichen on them just as they were found. The Inn will be one of the most picturesque of holiday resorts, and is surrounded by beautiful scenery.

In view of the Epsom Spring Meeting, the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway are, as usual, making very complete arrangements for the Epsom race traffic. Fast trains will leave London at frequent intervals to their station on the Downs, near the Grand Stand. A special through train will leave Willesden at 11.15 a.m. on the City and Suburban day, Wednesday, April 23, for Epsom Downs, and other special trains will be run. The Brighton Company announce that at their West End office, 28, Regent Street, Piccadilly, the special tickets to the Epsom Downs Racecourse Station may be obtained at the same fares as charged at Victoria and London Bridge. These tickets may also be obtained at the usual agencies.

The Conqueror of Constipation

Clogged-up liver causes Constipation. Constipation results in decomposition of food in the bowels. Decomposition allows poison to enter the blood, and causes Sick Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Tired-Out Feeling and Despondency. The one tried and true remedy is Carter's Little Liver Pills. They never fail.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price

The GENUINE must bear signature

Brent Good

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Chief Office: SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.T.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the poor without limit as to locality or disease. Water beds and invalid chairs and carriages are lent to the afflicted. It provides against imposition by requiring the certificate of a surgeon in each case. By special grant it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

41,668 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1912.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to Two Recommendations per Annum.
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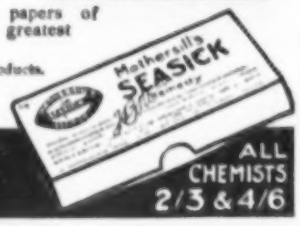

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NEW NOVELS.

"Gutter Babies." The letterpress of "Gutter Babies" (Heinemann) is not entirely satisfactory. It suffers by comparison with Lady Stanley's delightful illustrations, that bring the slum-child so vividly before our eyes. Miss Dorothea Slade loves her street-bred children, and she has the sympathy of understanding; but her craftsmanship falls short of her technical knowledge of the subject. Charming though her studies be, they have a knack of disappointing expectations, of dissolving inconclusively before they arrive at maturity. The Gutter Parson, who promised well, never succeeds in emerging from half-tones. "The Twilight of Johnny" is a twilight as dense as London fog, smothering rather than veiling the subject of the sketch. "Gutter Babies" is, in short, vague and scrappy, when with stronger handling it might have been, as we think its author has intended it to be, an illumination of the lives of her tiny friends. It has its wistful appeal, but it is all too nebulous to make a firm impression.

"Monte Carlo." As a warning to gamblers, "Monte Carlo" (Hutchinson) hardly succeeds in hitting the target, seeing that Jack Revell is rewarded for his recklessness by retiring with four thousand pounds in pocket. For all that, Mrs. de Vere Stacpoole has written an entertaining novel, and one that contains all the essentials of popularity. We must confess we prefer, like most people, a happy, if not altogether virtuous, ending, to the gloom of an awful example. "Monte Carlo" sparkles with light and movement, and many delightful observations of human nature on the Riviera—so similar and so dissimilar, as Mrs. Julia Revell discovered, to human nature in the English cathedral town of her upbringing. Poor Julia suffered from a dual nature, snobbery superimposed by the accident of her birth, and the Bohemianism which better fitted her artistic and enterprising intelligence. She found herself in awkward situations when her two selves arrived at disagreement; a sense of humour (rather imperfectly developed as far as Mrs. Stacpoole takes her) would probably adjust the balance in later life. People will enjoy "Monte Carlo": it is just the book for an idle evening or the wakeful bedside.

In their excellent shilling series of French reprints Messrs. Nelson have published the works of Molière, in six volumes, forming the Edition Lutetia. Each volume has several good illustrations in black and white. Two more volumes have also been added to the works of Victor Hugo in the Edition Nelson—one containing "Quatre-Vingt Treize," and the other "Le Pape" and other poems. These books have each a frontispiece in colour, as also have two other new volumes—René Bazin's "Le Guide de l'Empereur," and a translation of Baroness Orczy's "The Scarlet Pimpernel," under the title of "Le Mouron Rouge," by Marcel Henriot-Bourgogne.

CHESS.

To Correspondents.—*Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.*

E Sargeant (Grimsby).—If you want our system of chess notation explained we recommend you "Hoffer's Chess for Beginners," published by Routledge and Co.

Blair H Cochrane (Harting).—We regret the omission, the cause of which cannot be explained; but we will credit you with solution in due course. As regards No. 3590, taking your own solution after 2. K to Kt 3rd, how does 3. P to R 8th (a Kt) mate? Cannot Black King play K to R 4th? Referring to No. 3593, another correspondent inquires, "Where is the problem?"

H Rodney (Chancery Lane).—If your problem is correct it shall appear.

E Watts (Upper Deal).—We thank you for your contributions, all of which shall receive our careful consideration, and we hope to be able to use them all.

J Samuels (Empire Theatre, Brooklyn, U.S.A.).—Your problem to hand, with thanks. So complicated a position must be carefully examined, so we will defer our criticism till later. It is a very creditable effort for a novice, and promises great things with more experience.

C J M (Farnham).—If 1. R to B 7th, the reply is 1. B to Kt 5th.

J Somes Story and L Schlu.—You appear to be correct in your analysis of No. 3590.

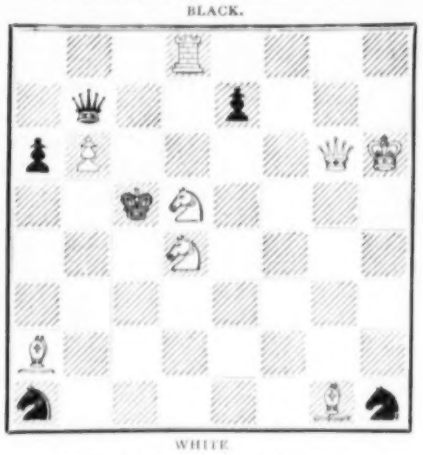
Solution of Problem No. 3593.—By H. J. M.

WHITE	BLACK
1. R to R 2nd	Kt to B 3rd or Kt 6th
2. R to Q 2nd	Any move
3. R mates	

If Black play 1. Kt to Kt 7th, 2. R takes Kt, etc.

PROBLEM No. 3596.—By A. M. Sparke.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

Correct Solution of Problem No. 3585 received from C A M (Penang) and E M Eduljee (Rangoon); of No. 3586 from C H Battey (Providence, U.S.A.), H A Seller (Denver, U.S.A.), and R Tidmarsh (Vernon, B.C.); of No. 3590 from H A Seller, J Somes Story, J Beaty (Toronto), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3592 from H Grasett Baldwin, J Somes Story, and J A (Doncaster); of No. 3593 from J A, W H K King (Windermere), J Oxford (Liverpool), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), John Isaacson (Liverpool), J Willcock (Shrewsbury), F H B (Hampstead), A Perry (Dublin), Clara Barron (Deal), and J Somes Story.

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3594 received from R Murphy (Wexford), A W Hamilton Gell (Paris), E G Gough (Bristol), C A P (Bournemouth), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), John Isaacson, E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), J Churcher (Southampton), J Willcock, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J Deering (Cahara), J Fowler, J Green (Boulogne), R S Nicholls (Willesden), R Worters (Canterbury), H Grasett Baldwin, W F Harrison (Leeds), Blair H Cochrane (Harting), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), J Somes Story, W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), J Dixon, and T Wetherall (Manchester).

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the Invitation Tournament, at New York, between Messrs. Kupchik and Morrison.

(*Centre Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. K.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P
3. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd
4. Q to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
5. B to Q 2nd	B to K 2nd
6. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
7. Castles	Castles
8. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd
9. P to B 4th	P to Q 4th
10. P takes P	Kt takes P
11. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
12. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to Q sq
13. Kt to B 3rd	B to Q B 4th
14. Q to Q 3rd	B to R 6th (ch)
15. K to Kt sq	Q to Q B 4th
16. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
17. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt
18. Q to K 5th	

A fortunate resource, which serves to show how hard pressed White has been.

18.	Q to Kt 3rd

Now, Q takes Q should win, as White's isolated K P ought ultimately to be lost. The tide of attack, however, curiously changes with the text move.

19. B to Q 3rd	R to Q 4th
20. Q to K 4th	P to K B 4th

An error of judgment, as will presently appear. It is worth observing how every one of Black's succeeding moves contributes to the final sudden catastrophe, as though he expressly designed a losing combination.

21. Q to R 4th	B to B 4th
22. B to B 3rd	K R to Q sq
23. Q R to K sq	B to B 2nd
24. B to B 4th	R (Q 4) to Q 2nd
25. R to K 5th	B to K 5th

Threatening, if 26. R takes P, mate in four moves; but pardonably overlooking White's startling rejoinder.

26. Q takes R	

Absolutely conclusive, giving Black no alternative but resignation.

Many who are considering where to spend their holidays this year will be interested in the announcement of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company that they have arranged to send their ocean yachting steamer *Arcadian* (twin-screw, 8939 tons) for another series of *cruises-de-luxe*, during the summer months, from Southampton, Grimsby, and Leith, to Norway fjords, the North Cape (the Land of the Midnight Sun), and the northern capitals of Europe. These cruises vary in length from thirteen to twenty days, from £1 per day. The *Arcadian* has been fitted exclusively for cruising, taking no cargo, and is well equipped for the comfort and convenience of tourists. An illustrated booklet giving full particulars can be obtained gratis from the R.M.S.P. offices in Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

It might be said that Mr. Henry Newbolt, as a poet, stands to the Navy in somewhat the same relation as Mr. Kipling to the Army, though Mr. Newbolt's verse is pitched in a more serious key, and he makes a more sparing use of dialect and slang. A complete edition of his work has been published by Mr. John Murray under the title, "Poems New and Old." It includes: the contents of Mr. Newbolt's four previous volumes—"Admirals All," "The Island Race," "The Sailing of the Long-ships," and "Songs of Memory and Hope," besides a number of new pieces. The above comparison with Kipling lends interest to the poem called "An Essay on Criticism," in which Mr. Newbolt takes Mr. Kipling to task for advocating conscription, and urges him to "return, and let us hear again the ringing engines and the deep-sea rain."

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This mischievous acid is always forming in the system; but in health it is picked out of the blood by the filtering-cells of the kidneys, and disposed of through the bladder. Therefore, although our bodies are continually manufacturing uric acid, *it does no harm so long as the kidneys keep active.*

It is when the kidneys *fail* that the trouble begins. Then every day a little of this poisonous acid *stays* in the blood, and quietly sets about undermining the health. A miserable feeling of tiredness, drowsiness, and apprehension comes over the patient; brickdust sediment is noticed; there may be pains in the loins and back; the limbs get stiff and shaky; and in many cases the swellings of dropsy appear under the eyes, and in the ankles, limbs, or body.

The penalty of allowing uric acid to accumulate in the system is so heavy that treatment should be *seriously* begun as soon as any of the above symptoms appear, or if there is any pronounced disturbance in the body's fluid waste. Rich, sweet, and highly seasoned foods are to be banned; wines, spirits, and too much meat tend to increase the amount of uric acid. A plain and light diet, plenty of ordinary water or saline mineral waters, frequent baths, sufficient rest and sleep, and regular open-air exercise are features every patient should strictly observe. In dealing with excess of uric acid or any weakening tendency of the kidneys, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will be found invaluable. They have been employed with complete success in many advanced cases of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, dropsy, and gravel, and have in many instances disposed of stones (*renal calculi*) which it was thought only an operation could remove. Doan's Pills have a quick tonic and cleansing action on the kidneys and eliminative system, and promptly deal with any accumulation of uric acid and fluid waste.

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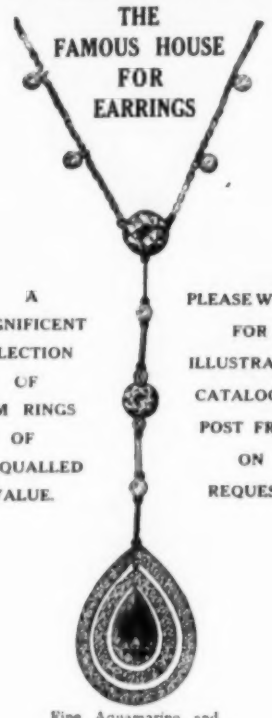

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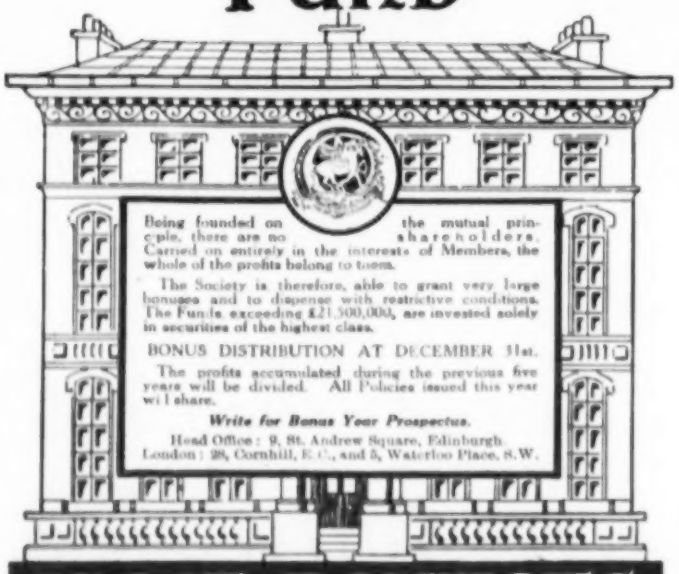

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THE WORLD OF WOMEN

SPECIAL EIGHT PAGE SUPPLEMENT

COMFORT AND ELEGANCE IN NÉGLIGÉ: THE CHARM OF THE TEA-GOWN.

For those who do much country-house visiting, there always arises the difficult question of "what to wear" between the hours of tea and dinner. This question, now that the low neck is seen in nearly every form of dress, is simplified, and the tea-gown becomes an essential addition to the wardrobe of every smart woman. The left-hand figure is wearing a tea-gown in white mousseline-de-soie and fine white lace, with a nice touch of colour given to it by the apricot velvet ribbon belt. The right-hand figure shows a gown in smoke-coloured chiffon covered with a diamond-shaped lace tunic. The swathed sash on the corsage finishes in a loop and ends at one side.

WOMEN EMINENT IN LITERATURE, MUNICIPAL POLITICS, AND SCIENCE.

Photographs by Naudin, Sala Arbus, Thomson, Weston, Jenkins, Elliott & Fry, Trevor, and Barnett.

1. Miss N. Adler, a Member of the L.C.C. (Cent Hackney).
2. Miss S. Lawrence, the only Labour Member of the L.C.C.
3. Lady St. Helier, an Alderman of the London County Council.
4. Miss K. Wallas, a Progressive Candidate for the London County Council (Chelsea).
5. Miss Ethel Sargant, President of the Botany Section of the British Association.
6. Miss Elizabeth Robins, the well-known Writer and Social Reformer.
7. Mrs. Bullock Workman, the Famous Mountaineer.
8. Miss May Sinclair, Novelist.
9. Mrs. Humphry Ward, Novelist.

Although women have not as yet succeeded in getting the vote, there are many other ways in which they make their influence felt. For instance, after the recent London County Council elections it became known that three ladies would sit on the new Council. We give here photographs of them: Lady St. Helier, who is an Alderman, sits on the Municipal Reform side; Miss N. Adler, daughter of the late Chief Rabbi, as a Progressive; while Miss Susan Lawrence is the sole representative of the Labour party. Miss Ethel Sargant is the first woman to be elected President of one of the sections of the British Association Meeting, to take place next September. She is a leading authority on plant embryology. Miss Elizabeth Robins was originally a very well-known actress, but is now principally famed as a novelist of the highest order. Her interest in Women's Suffrage is well known, and caused her to produce a play entitled "Votes for Women," and her last book, "Way Stations," contains a collection of essays dealing with this subject. Mrs. Bullock Workman, the well-known mountaineer, was one of the first ladies to be made an F.R.S.G.S. She was the first to see and identify a cluster of peaks at the head of Rose Glacier; and the King has graciously consented to the naming of this as King George V. Group. Miss May Sinclair lately published a new book called "The Combined Maze." Mrs. Humphry Ward, whose "The Mating of Lydia," recently appeared, is one of our ablest writers.

THE PARISIENNE IN AFTERNOON AND EVENING DRESS.

Sur Mode Elegante

SCARF, SASH, AND MEDICI COLLAR: THREE NOTES OF THE PRESENT FASHION.

A distinctive feature in the new fashion is the vogue of the Medici collar, which is carried out in lace or tulle, and makes a becoming frame for the face, as is shown in the right-hand figure of our page. This figure also shows the swathed manner of the new sash; while the left-hand figure gives an idea for a graceful evening-gown in black satin and white chiffon, with the addition of a flowing scarf.

The Fashion Plate in its Newest Form: The Vivid Colour

THE LEFT-HAND AND RIGHT-HAND PANELS BY BRUNELL

Les Modes Parisie

AS SEEN AT THE SAVOY: RESTAURANT

Flowing draperies and vivid colours now make gay the fashionable restaurants such as the Savoy, and are apparently to be the vogue. From a point of view of cut this year there is to be no particular novelty such as the harem, panier, and hobble skirts, which made the sensations of former seasons, for the lines will probably remain the same as last year; that is to say, the skirts will be as tight to the figure as ever, the only difference being the revival of the waist-line. The descriptions of the striking examples which we give, reading in every case from left to right, are as follows: In the left-hand panel: (1) An evening dress in green-and-blue brocade veiled with a tunic of blue mousseline-de-soie: the sleeves, folded over the arms, are held in at the elbow by a large chou. (2) An evening gown

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tailles

Colours and Graceful Lines of the Spring Dresses for 1913.

LS BY BRUNELLESCHI, THE CENTRE PANEL BY MARTY.

URANT GOWNS IN THE NEWEST TINTS.

with original sleeves of deep sapphire blue, the white lace tunic fastening in front with an antique clasp. (3) A gown of white charmeuse crossed in front, veiled with a rose-coloured Ninon tunic bordered by a satin hem, the belt swathed round the figure. In the centre panel—(1) A gown of cherry-and-gold brocade. The bodice, which is of gold-embroidered lace, falls into a scarf-effect at the back, the turquoise-blue bow making a dividing note between the two colours. (2) This dress is of violet-blue brocade; the upper part being in mousseline-de-soie of the same tone. (3) An evening mantle of white charmeuse covered with a gold lace shawl. The collar is of tailless ermine. In the right-hand panel—(1) An evening mantle with turned-back revers and lining of purple satin. (2) A cloak of green-and-blue figured brocade.

WOMAN'S CULT OF THE DOG: No. I.—THE PEKINGESE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, NORMAN MAY, BERESFORD, AND CAMPBELL STUDIOS

MRS BECHER WITH HER CH HOWBURY MING.

MRS HUGH ANDREWS WITH SIH GERZA OF TODDINGTON "LO LO" OF TODDINGTON AND CH "CHUN-CHU" OF TODDINGTON.

MISS D K WRIGHT WITH HER CH "GUNTERSTONE PU-WEN."

MRS KENNEDY OWNER OF CH "NANKING WEN TI."

MRS CALLEY WITH HER CH "KO TZU" OF BURDEROP

MRS CLARKE OWNER OF CH BROADOAK BEETLE

MRS HERBERT WITH CH MAI MAI OF NEWNHAM AND CH YEN GHU OF NEWNHAM.

MISS ASHTON CROSS WITH HER CH "CHOO-TAI" OF EGHAM.

MRS HUNLOKE WITH "WINGERWORTH KOU KOU"

LADIES WHO HAVE PROFITED BY THE SACK OF A PALACE: WELL-KNOWN OWNERS OF CHAMPION PEKINGESE

It is a curious fact that the present craze for Pekingese should be due to the sack of an Imperial Palace. In 1860 the Summer Palace at Pekin was burned by the combined French and English forces. In the residence of the Chinese Emperors a royal breed of dog had existed for a very long time; and though they were little seen outside the royal circles, they were commonly known by the names of the Lion Dogs, Sun Dogs, and (when very small) Sleeve Dogs. The breed was so exclusively reserved for the Palace that the punishment meted out to anyone taking one away was very severe, such as death by stoning. According to Lady Algernon Gordon-Lennox, after the sack of the Summer Palace, five of these dogs were found in an apartment of the Emperor's aunt, who had committed suicide on the approach of the troops. The two dogs were described as being of a golden sable colour, with black masks and points, and weighing from five to six pounds each. A pair of these dogs was given to the late Duchess of Richmond by a relative, then present in Pekin; another pair was brought away by Lord John Hay, one of which he gave to his sister, the then Duchess of Wellington; while the fifth specimen was acquired by General Dunne, who presented it to her late Majesty Queen Victoria. Thus the Pekingese were first imported into Great Britain about fifty years ago, and since then the breed has been encouraged, until it has reached its present height of popularity.

"LION DOGS, SUN DOGS, AND SLEEVE DOGS": THE PERFECT PEKINGESE.

Photographs by Fall.

Mrs. Andrews's Ch. Chun-Chu of Toddington.

Mrs. Goddard's Ch. Yenny of Westlecott.

Mrs. Sealy Clarke's Ch. Broadoak Beetle.

Mrs. Becher's Ch. Howbury Ming.

Mrs. Ashton Cross's Ch. Chu-Erh of Alderbourne.

Mrs. Kennedy's Ch. Nanking Wen-Ti.

Mrs. Calley's Ch. Ko-Tzu.

Mrs. Hunloke's Ch. Pi-Chi of Wingerworth.

Mrs. Hunloke's Ch. Chin-Chin of Wingerworth.

TO BE FED ON "SHARKS' FINS, CURLEWS' LIVERS, AND BREASTS OF QUAILS": CHAMPION AND PRIZE-WINNING PEKINGESE.

We show on this page a few of the finest Pekingese owned by ladies. There is not the space to give in detail the points which characterise a champion, but our readers will recognise from the photographs the beauty of this lovely alien from China which has now acquired a British nationality. As a proof of the high esteem in which these pampered favourites were held by their former owners, we must quote some of the "Pearls dropped from the lips of her Imperial Majesty Tye Hsu, the Dowager-Empress of the Flowery Land," from that excellent little monograph on the breed edited by Miss Lilian Smythe, the Secretary of the Pekin Palace Dog Association. "Let the Lion Dog be small," says the Empress; "let it wear the swelling cape of dignity around its neck. Let its forelegs be bent so that it shall not desire to wander far, or leave the Imperial Precincts. Sharks' fins and curlews' livers and the breasts of quails, on these it may be fed. Thus shall it preserve its integrity and self-respect; and for the day of sickness, let it be anointed with the clarified fat of the leg of a sacred leopard; and give it to drink a thrastle's eggshell full of the juice of the custard apple in which has been dissolved three pinches of shredded rhinoceros horn, and apply to it piebald beetles." Needless to say, these directions can scarcely be carried out by the dog-fancier of their adopted land. We are indebted to the Pekin Palace Association for permission to publish several of the photographs.

THE "NATURAL" WAIST-LINE: DRESSES FROM "LE SECRET."

Photographs by Record Press.

FIGURES 1 AND 2: DRESSES WORN BY MADELEINE LÉLY IN "LE SECRET."

FIGURES 3 AND 4: NATURAL WAIST-LINE DRESSES WORN BY MME. SIMONE IN "LE SECRET."

The costumes worn by the two leading actresses in Bernstein's play, "Le Secret," in Paris have made quite a sensation. To quote the "Daily Mail": "In 'Le Secret' we find several important little dress secrets revealed: first of all the danger of the 'natural' waist-line on a corsetless figure. . . . Neither of these charming actresses (Mlle. Lély and Mme. Simone) wears a corset in the ordinary sense of the word. Possibly Madeleine Lély wears a tricot ceinture or one of the new swathed waist-bands of heavy white satin, but Mme. Simone presents the appearance of being absolutely unconfined. . . . And the result? Mme. Simone is a particularly well-made woman, but when viewed en profile in at least one of her 'Secret' dresses, she looks rather like a dainty little sack tied in the middle! . . . On the other hand, the flowing skirts and bloused corsages worn by Mlle. Lély are models of charm and grace, and this chiefly because they exploit a slightly raised waist-line and show very little fulness over the hips." Our border shows—(a) A tulle collarette en Medici; (b) A black satin coatee; (c) A morning shirt; (d) A silk blouse.

TAKEN AT THE MOMENT OF THE ATTACK ON THE KIN

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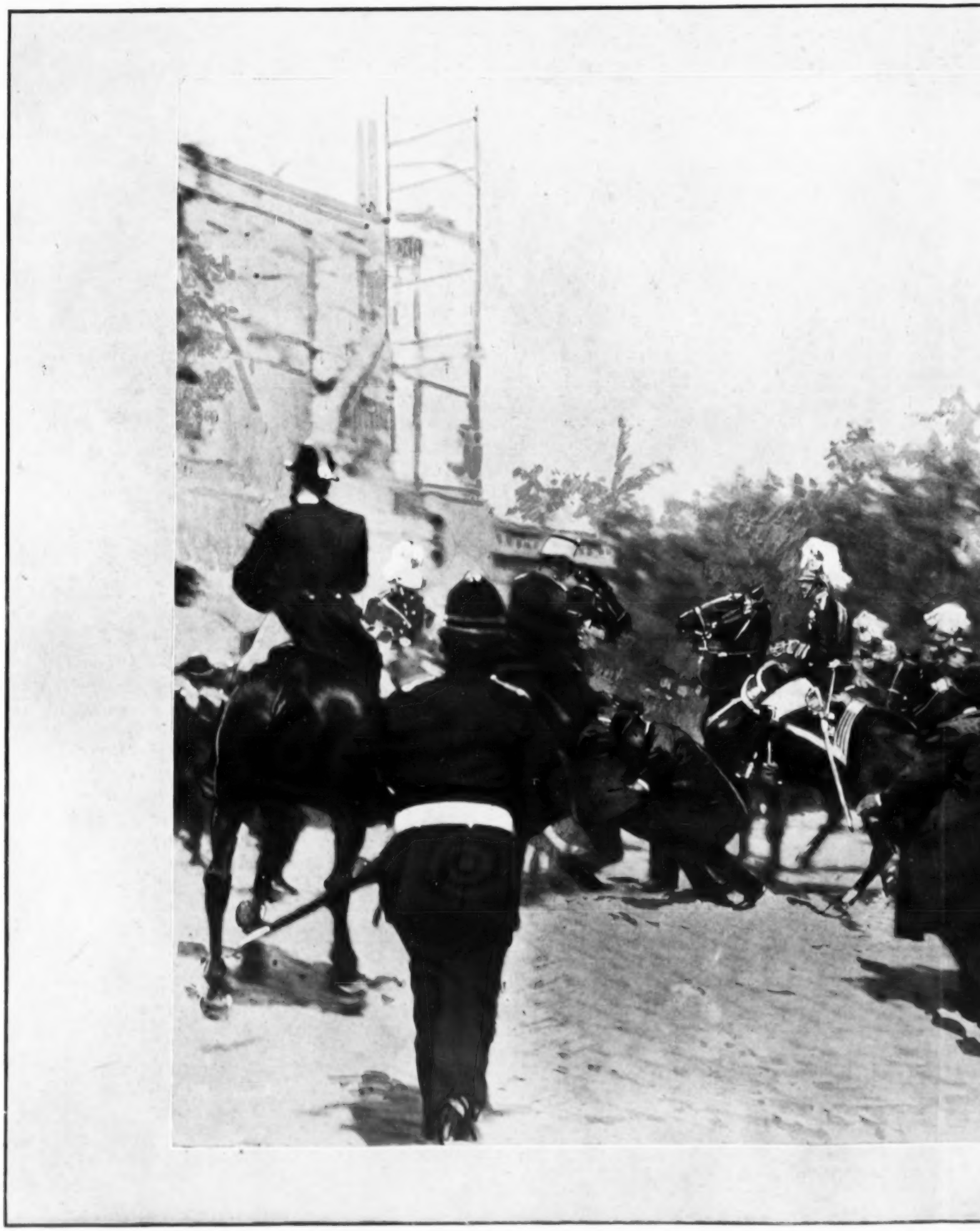

"I THEN WHEELED ATALUN, WHO KNOCKED THE MAN OVER WITH HIS SHOULDER, JUST AS

We publish this photograph, the only one of the attempted assassination of the King of Spain on April 13, as a historic document which should be of very special interest to readers of "The Illustrated London News" in particular; for it will be remembered that this paper was the first to publish the remarkable snapshot of the bomb outrage directed against the King and Queen of Spain on their wedding-day. The crime illustrated here took place in the Calle de Alcala, Madrid, early on the afternoon of April 13, as King Alfonso was riding back from the swearing-in of recruits in the Paseo Castellana. His Majesty is reported by the *Times* to have described it as follows: "I saw a man coming towards me armed with a revolver. He fired, and I rode at him. When he was quite close he tried to seize the reins of my horse and fired a

E KING OF SPAIN ON APRIL 13: THE ONLY PHOTOGRAPH.

OPERTY OF "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

ST AS A POLICEMAN SPRANG ON HIM": THE ANARCHIST'S ATTEMPT TO KILL KING ALFONSO.

nterest bomb rnoon lows: red a

second time, the flash singeing my glove, while the ball grazed my horse. I then wheeled Atalun, who knocked the man over with his shoulder, just as a policeman sprang on him. The third shot was fired from the ground and whistled overhead." In the photograph, King Alfonso is seen trying to steady his wounded horse, as Inspector Garrido, in plain clothes, is knocking down the Anarchist just at the moment of the firing of the second shot. Without question, King Alfonso's promptness and coolness saved his life. It is officially stated that his Majesty's assailant is known as an Anarchist. It is reported that he said, after arrest, that, having written to his family at Barcelona asking for a little money and not having got a reply, he determined to end his misery, and decided to kill the King in the belief that his immediate execution would be ordered.

HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS X.

Giuseppe, Cardinal Sarto, then Patriarch of Venice, was elected Pope on August 4, 1903, in succession to Leo XIII., and took the style of Pius X. He was then known as an earnest and benevolent ecclesiastic who took no part in politics; and so he remained. He was born at Riese, in Treviso, on June 2, 1835, in a humble station in life. In 1884 he was appointed Bishop of Mantua; in 1893 he became Patriarch of Venice and a Cardinal. [After a Photograph by Pontoni.]